FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1848. [NO. 1609.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, viz:

Superior English and French Cloths,
" Cassimeres and Drab de-Etes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Mason Gingham and Prints,
English and French Gingham ditto,
Bishop Lawns,
Irish Linens,
Lace and Lace Edging,
Drap de-Ete for Coating,
Cotton and Silk Warp Alpaca,
Large Silk Shawls and Cravats, ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons,
Tweeds and Cashmerets,
Berages and all other new styles for Dresses,
Black and colored Silks,
Silk and Kid Gloves,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Marseilles and Buff Cassimere ditto,
Linen and Croton Coating,
Brown and white Linen Drill,
Linen and Cotton Pant stuffs,
Brown and Bleached Shirting,
Cotton and Linen Sheeting,
Grass and Circular Skirts,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Cotton Hose and half Hose,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats,
Boots and Shoes of every kind,
Hard and Hollow Ware.

And a number of other articles too tedious to mention. All the above Goods have been purchased at the late reduced prices, and can be sold low to persons wishing to buy by the quantity or retail.

March 27, 1848. 8-3m

EXOTIC PLANTS.

F. RAMEL & CO.,
HORTICULTORS FROM PARIS.

HAVE with them in Fayetteville, a splendid collection of Exotic Plants, consisting principally of flowers imported per last Packets from France and Italy.

This choice collection consists principally of Camelias, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Magnolias, Cactus, Paeonias-Arboreas, Metrosideros, Mese[illegible], Jasmins, Moss and Monthly Rose Bushes of every variety, &c. &c., together with various Bulbous Plants from most distant regions.

Also, the rarest selection in Fruit Trees, of Pear, Apple, Peach, Cherry, Plum and Apricot, three kinds of Asparagus, Strawberry Vines, and Strawberry Trees.

This rare collection is now open for inspection and sale, at one of the Stores in the New Hotel.

Catalogues furnished those wishing to purchase.

Early application is desirable, as we intend to remain in this place but a few days.

NUNALLEE & McDANIEL.

GENERAL AGENTS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.,

ARE prepared to make liberal advances on all Produce consigned to them.

Wilmington, Oct. 19, 1847. 8-2wp

Semi-Weekly Line
For Freight or Passage.

THE Henrietta Steam Boat Company intend running as near as practicable, a Semi-Weekly Line of Steamers between this place and Wilmington. The Henrietta has been thoroughly repaired, and is considered in as good condition for running as when new. She will take her place on the Line, and run in connexion with the Evergreen. The Evergreen, during the lowest stage of water for the last two years, has regularly come to the wharf at this place, with the exception of one trip. The Fayetteville, now at Wilmington, will be ready at any time to bring up Goods with despatch. Thankful for former and desirous of a continuance and increase of patronage, we will use our best endeavors to advance the interest of those shipping or travelling our Line.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, March 28, 1848. 8-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats (as near as practicable,) until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

March 27, 1848. 8-tf

☞ Wilmington Commercial copy till forbid.

NEW BOOKS.

THE WAR AND ITS WARRIORS, illustrated, 50; Wallace, the Hero of Scotland, 50; Christopher Tadpole, illustrated, 75; Camp Life of a Volunteer, 25; Miss Beecher's Address, 15; The Domestic and Social Harp; Alamance, 25; Taylor and his Generals, 25; together with a variety of Blank Books of every description.

March 27. E. J. HALE.

I HAVE lent the 4th volume of Howard's Reports of the Supreme Court of the U. States, and Gordon's Digest, and should be thankful to have them returned.

March 27. H. POTTER.

NEGROES WANTED.

I WANT to purchase a large number of NEGROES—Men, Women, Boys and Girls, from the age of ten to thirty years. For such kind of property I will pay the highest cash market price. Persons having such description of property for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on me at Briggs's Hotel.

ANSLEY DAVIS,
of Petersburg, Va.

Fayetteville, March 24, 1848. 8tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A very comfortable residence, on Russell street, convenient to business. Terms liberal.

HECTOR McMILLAN.

Feb. 1, 1848. 1-tf

H. & E. J. LILLY
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR SUPPLY OF
FRESH SPRING GOODS,

Which are offered at greatly reduced prices, at Wholesale and Retail.

March 27, 1848. 8-8w

NEW
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the New Brick Store East of the Market House, a beautiful selection of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

—Among which are—

For Ladies' Dresses—Satin stripe Bareges; Grenedines; plain and fig'd Dress Silks; black and watered ditto; pink, blue, and white Tarlatanes; Balzorines; French and English Gingham and Gingham Lawns; Organdies; figured and printed Lawns; French, English, American and Marseilles Prints, &c. &c.

Also, super black, blue, and fancy col'd Cloths; fine Doeskin Cassimeres; black and colored Satin Vestings; white Marseilles and Valencia ditto; Scarfs; Cravats; Stocks; Linen Collars and Bosoms; Kid Gloves; white and black Lace Mitts; super French Cambric Handkerchiefs; Lawn and Linen Cambric ditto; French Worked Collars, very superior.

Super Pamela, Sicilian and French Lace Bonnets; Florence and English Straw ditto; super Bonnet Ribbons; French Flowers.

Moleskin and Beaver Hats; Panama, Leghorn, and Rutland ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' fine Shoes and Slippers; Calf Boots; Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, of every description;—embracing every article usually called for in a Dry Goods Store; and will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be had at any other establishment in the place.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

March 27, 1848. 8-2m

SPRING, 1848.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of

Foreign and Domestic

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks,
single & double barrel Guns, &c.

The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been purchased since the *late decline* at *very reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *enormous sacrifices*, at *auction* and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash*, and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A call from their *old friends*, and the public generally, respectfully solicited.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1848. 8tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received and opened my Spring and Summer Stock, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Fur, Panama, Leghorn, Palm-leaf, and Wool Hats; Bonnets, Caps, and Shoes; Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper; Oiled Window Curtains, &c. &c.

All of which have been purchased at the North at reduced prices for cash, and will be sold cheap for cash, or on time for approved paper.

JOHN D. STARR.

March 23, 1848. 8-6w

INVALUABLE
FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2—Mail to any part, 5 cts postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.

Feb'y 24, 1848. 8-Y

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1848.

Archibald McLean, Executor of Mary Millar, *vs.* the devisees of said Mary.

Petition to sell Real Estate of deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James T. Millar and Mary Millar, Sarah Burrows and her husband, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, N. C., notifying said parties to appear before the Justices of our said Court, at the next Court to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and answer the said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1848.

8] JOHN McLAURIN.

NOTICE.

A SCHOOL will be opened on the first Monday in April, at the Masonic Lodge, in which the usual branches of an English Education, together with the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages, will be taught by

J. W. JOHNSON.

Terms, $4, $6, and $8 per Quarter.

March 20. 7tf

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

March 14, 1848. 6tf

B. A. KENNEDY, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY,

HAVING determined to locate in Fayetteville, begs leave to tender his professional services to the citizens of the town and country generally. He is prepared to perform on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

He is also prepared to insert whole upper sets on the atmospheric pressure principle, without the aid of clasps or springs. Having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. &c., and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. He will also attend to irregularities of children's Teeth, &c. and all diseases to which the human mouth is subject.

Having practiced a number of years in the District of Edenton, in this State, and the last year in Wilmington, he feels confident he will be able to please all who may favor him with their patronage.

Office next door to the Telegraph Office, New Hotel.

☞ Ladies attended at their residences, if required.

ENGLISH SEINE TWINE, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21. 3-tf

Spring & Summer Clothing.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of

Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, plain Lustre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Croton Drill, and Print Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.

Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Croton, Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants. Plaid Cashmere, fancy Silk, best Satin, and fancy twilled Merseilles Vests. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.

March 20 No. 1, Granite Buildings.

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Gingham and Calicoes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diaper,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bleh'd and brown,
Cotton and Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs,
Drab De-Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpaca, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and dress ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for *Cash*, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 20, 1848. 7-tf

TIN WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglas's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglas's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 7tf

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

TO remove the apprehensions of the public, and the patrons of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road as to the effects of the late fire on the future prospects and means of the Road, notice is given, that as the State authorities have made arrangements to repair the late loss, the Road is enabled to transport in regular order and in good time, all the Produce, Merchandize, Travel, &c., that may be offered.

THOMAS MILLER, Pres't.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, March 16, 1848. } 7-4w

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE.

A SUPERIOR article, in small boxes, for family use.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 18, 1848. 7tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at the March Term, 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, qualified as Executrix to the last will and testament of Miss Elizabeth Auld, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate to make payment; and those having claims against the estate, to present them for payment, duly proved, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

HARRIET STRONG, Executrix.

March 16, 1848. 7-4w

15 GALLONS VARNISH, Japan, Copal and Coach,
1 gross Henry's Magnesia. For sale by
SHAW & GARDNER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,

Hay st., between the Market House and the new Hotel,

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1848. 3-tf

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to

H. W. BEATTY.

Bladen county, Feb. 12. 2tf

On Consignment.—11,600 lbs. Bacon, for sale at the lowest market price.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

NEW BOOKS.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols. very cheap.

The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations; 2 large vols.

Bancroft's History of the U. S.; 3 vols.
Cooper's Naval History.
Fremont's Oregon.
Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Masonic Chart and Freemason's Monitor.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
" " Peru.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Oct. 1847.

FOUR WAGONS FOR SALE.

1 FOUR HORSE WAGON, finished for the Road.

1 running gear of a four horse wagon, suited for hauling Turpentine or Lumber.

2 two horse Wagons, one finished for the Road.

For sale very low by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

March 6, 1848. 5tf

COLORED
DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS,
BY MISS GUTHRIE.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville are invited to call and examine specimens, at Briggs's Hotel.

March 11, 1848. 6tf

NEW BOOKS.

WEBSTER'S Quarto Dictionary, unabridged, for only $6; originally published at $20. The only unabridged edition in market.

Brown's Chancery Reports, 4 vols.
Chitty's Pleadings.
Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, a new work, embracing the whole subject. $1 20.
Ten Thousand a Year, 50 cents.
Sylvester Sound the Somnambulist, 40.
Charcoal Sketches, 2d Series, 50.

For Sale by

March 14. E. J. HALE.

MEDICINE.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
Druggist and Apothecary,
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

Has on hand a complete assortment of genuine

Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,

Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest prices.

☞ Medicines to go into the country, put up with care and despatch.

Feb'y 10, 1848. 2tf

New York, February 1848.

ROKENBAUGH, CONNER & DATER,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

HAVE removed from No. 191 Pearl street, to **No. 57 Maiden Lane,** near William street, **NEW YORK,** where they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants to their well selected and extensive stock of Foreign and Domestic GOODS. [5-6t]

DAVIDSON, SANDERS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRY GOODS,
No. 249 Market street,
BALTIMORE,

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, and are prepared to execute Orders with despatch, and on the most favorable terms.

March 1848. 5-3m

GARDEN SEED.

FROM Long Island—A full assortment, warranted of the growth of 1847. For sale at 5 cents per paper, by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb 10, 1848. 2tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he designs remaining in this place, and would be pleased to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, to a few Young Ladies at their residences or schools.

Also, instruction given on Violin and Flute.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner, or no pay will be taken.

Feb 12, 1848. 2tf

150 BBLS. Northern Yellow Planting POTATOES, for sale by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb. 21. 3-tf

Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, and Consumption.

DR. HALL, No. 127 Canal street, New Orleans—On the nature, causes, symptoms, and cure of diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Contents.—What is Consumption? General Symptoms; special, infallible, fatal ditto. What is Bronchitis? Clergyman's Sore Throat? Symptoms. Asthma? Causes, symptoms, and cure.—When has a man Consumption, and it can be nothing else? When Bronchitis or Clergyman's Sore Throat, and it cannot be Consumption? Fifth edition, 218 pp. 8 vo. 1847, with engravings.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, March 1, 1848. 5tf

LAW BOOKS.

Chitty's Blackstone, 2 vols.,
Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.,
" " Pleadings,
" on Agency,
" on Partnership,
" on Bills,
" on Bailments,
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, 2 vols.,
Jarman on Wills, 2 vols.,
Archbold's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Kent's Commentaries, 4 vols.,
Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Smith's Leading Cases, new and enlarged Edition, 2 vols.,
Smith on Contracts,
Williams on Executors, 2 vols.,
Starkie on Evidence, 3 vols.,
Stephen on Pleading,
Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.,
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence,
Leigh's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Kinne's Law Compendium, 2 vols.,
Jeremy's Equity Jurisdiction,
Crabb on Real Property, 2 vols.,
Chitty on Bills,
Hughes' Equity Draughtsman,
Kinne's Blackstone and Kent,
Law of Courts Martial,
Swaim's Justice, N. C. Form Book, Iredell's Digested Manual of Laws of N. C. since 1836.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Oct. 1847.

Books of all kinds, Law, Medical, &c. procured to order, when not on hand.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

WOODS', Dickson's, and Eberle's Practice.
Dunglisson's New Remedies.
" Medical Dictionary.
Eberle on Children.
Dewees on Females, on Children.
Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers, Gout, Dropsies, &c.
Churchill on Diseases of Females.
" Midwifery.
Prout on the Stomach and Renal Diseases.
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas.
Philips on Scrofula.
Magendie's Physiology.
Ellis's Formulary.
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.
Wood & Bache's U. S. Dispensatory.
Gentlemen's Medical Pocket Book.
Ladies' do.

For sale by

Oct. 1847. E. J. HALE.

Santa Anna and the Conducta.—In reference to the seizure by Santa Anna of a conducta with $2,000,000, the property of British merchants, soon after his re-appearance in Mexico, a correspondent of the N. O. Eve. Mercury of March 7th says:—"The truth of the matter is Santa Anna did get $2,000,000, but he took it with the concurrence and by the sanction of the British Government. * * * * Yet still the sequel of this $2,000,000 highway robbery will be given anon."

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH,
ON THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

IN SENATE—MARCH 23, 1847.

Mr. WEBSTER said: Mr. President, on Friday a bill passed the Senate for the raising of ten regiments of new troops for the further prosecution of the war against Mexico, and we have been informed that the measure is shortly to be followed, in this branch of the Legislature, by a bill to raise twenty regiments of volunteers for the same service. I was desirous, sir, on Friday, to express my opinion against the object of those bills—against the supposed necessity which leads to their enactment, and against the general policy which they are apparently designed to promote. Circumstances personal to myself, but beyond my control, compelled me to forego on that day the execution of this design. The bill now before the Senate is a measure for raising money to meet the expenses of the Government, and to provide the means as well for other things as for the pay and support of these thirty regiments.

Sir, the scenes through which we have passed and are passing here are various. For a fortnight the world supposes us to have been occupied with the ratification of a treaty of peace, and that within these walls—

"The world shut out"—

notes of peace, hopes of peace, nay, strong assurances of peace, and immediate peace, have been uttered to console us and to cheer us. It has been over and over again stated that we have ratified a treaty—of course a treaty of peace; and, as the country has been led to suppose, not of uncertain, and empty, and delusive peace, but real, gratifying, and enduring peace; a peace that shall stanch the wounds of war, prevent the further effusion of blood, cut off these enormous expenses, and return our friends, and our brothers, and our children (if they be yet living!) from a land of slaughter, and a land of still more dismal destruction by climate, to our firesides and our arms. Hardly have those halcyon sounds ceased upon our ear until, in resumed public session, we are summoned to fresh warlike operations; to the creation of a new army of thirty thousand men for the further prosecution of the war—to carry our power, in the language of the President, still more directly into the vital parts of our enemy, and to press home, by the power of the sword, the claims that we insist upon against a fallen, prostrate, I had almost said an ignoble foe. If I may judge of the opinion of the honorable member from Michigan, or other speeches delivered in this chamber, there has not been a time from the commencement of the war when it has been more urgently pressed upon us, not only to maintain, but to increase our military means; not only to continue the war, but to press it with more vigor than at the present time. Pray, what does all this mean? Pray, sir, I ask, is it confessed, then, that we are no nearer to peace than we were when we snatched up a bit of paper called, or miscalled, a treaty, and ratified it? Have we yet to fight it out to the utmost, as if no pacification had intervened? I wish to treat the proceedings of this and every department of this Government with the utmost respect. God knows that the constitution of this Government, and the exercise of its just powers in the administration of the laws under it, have been the cherished object of all my unimportant life. But if the subject were not too deeply interesting, I should say that our proceedings here might well enough cause a smile. In the ordinary transaction of foreign relations in this and all other Governments, the course has been to negotiate first and to ratify afterwards. This would seem to be the natural order of conducting intercourse between foreign States. We have chosen to reverse the order. We ratify first and negotiate afterwards. We set up a treaty, such as we find it, and such as we choose to make it, and then we send two ministers plenipotentiary to negotiate thereupon in the capital of the enemy. One should think, sir, that the ordinary course of proceeding was much the wiser; that to negotiate, hold intercourse, come to some arrangement by authorized agents, and then to submit that arrangement to the sovereign authority, to which those agents are responsible, would be always the most desirable method of procedure. It strikes me that the course we have adopted is strange, is grotesque. So far as I know, it is unprecedented in the history of diplomatic intercourse. Learned gentlemen on the floor of the Senate, interested to defend and vindicate this course, may, in their extensive reading, have found examples. I know none.

Sir, we are in possession, by military power, of New Mexico and California, countries belonging hitherto to the United States of Mexico. We are informed by the President that it is his purpose to retain them; to consider them as territories fit to be attached, and to be attached, to these United States of America; and the military operations and designs now before the Senate are intended to enforce this claim of the Executive of the United States. We are to compel Mexico to agree that that part of her dominions called New Mexico, and that other part called California, shall be ceded to us. We are now in possession of these territories, it is said, and she is to be compelled to yield the title. This is the precise object of this new army of thirty thousand men. It is the identical object, sir, in my judgment, for which the war was originally commenced, for which it has been hitherto prosecuted, and in furtherance of which this treaty is to be used but as one of the means to bring about the general result; that general result depending, after all, upon our superior power and the necessity of submitting to any terms which we prescribe to fallen, fallen, fallen Mexico!

The members composing the other House—the more popular branch of Congress—have all been elected since, I had almost said the fatal, the remarkable incidents of the 11th of May, 1846; and it has passed a resolution affirming that "the war with Mexico was begun unconstitutionally and unnecessarily by the Executive Government of the United States." I concur in that sentiment. I hold that to be the most recent, authentic expression of the will and the opinions of the people of the United States.—There is another proposition, not so authentically announced hitherto, but in my judgment equally true—equally capable of demonstration; and that is, that this war was begun, has been continued, and is now prosecuted, for the great and leading purpose of the acquisition of new territory, out of which to bring new States, with a Mexican population, into this our union of the United States.—It unavowed at first, this purpose did not remain unavowed long. However often it may be said that we did not go to war for conquest—*credat Judæus Apella!*—yet the moment we get possession of the territory, it is said that we must retain it and make it our own. Now, I think the original object has not been changed. Sir, I think it still exists in the eyes of those who originally contemplated it—who began the war for it; that it is as attractive to them, and from which they have no more desire to avert their eyes now than they had then, or have had at any time since we have compelled a treaty of cession. We know in our consciences that it is compelled! We use it as an instrument and an agency, in conjunction with other instrumentalities and agencies of a more formidable or destructive character, to enforce the acquiescence of Mexico in the acquisition by us of new territory to form new States—new States to be added to this Union. Every intelligent man knows that there is a strong desire in the heart of the Mexican citizen to retain the territories belonging to that republic. We know that the Mexican people part with their territory—if part they must—with regret, with pangs of sorrow.—That we know. We know the cession is altogether forced; and therefore, because we know it must be forced—because we know that whatever the Government, which is our creature, may do or agree to—we know that the Mexican people will never accede to the terms of this treaty but through an impulse of absolute necessity, and the impression made upon them by absolute irresistible force. Therefore we propose to overwhelm them with another army. We propose to raise immediately ten regiments of regular troops and twenty regiments of volunteers, and to pour them in and upon the Mexican people.

Now, sir, I should be happy to concur, notwithstanding all this tocsin, and all this cry of all the Sempronouses in the land that their voice is still for war—I should be happy to agree, and substantially I do agree, with the honorable member from South Carolina, that, after all, the war with Mexico is substantially over, that there can be no more fighting. My opinion in the present state of things is that the people of this country will not sustain this war. They will not go to the expense. They will not find any gratification in putting the bayonet to the throat of the Mexican people. For my part, I hope the ten regiment bill will never become a law. Three weeks ago I should have entertained that hope with the utmost confidence. Events since have struck me with pain and shaken my conviction. Still I hope that it will not pass. And here, I dare say, I shall be called a "Mexican Whig." A man who can stand up here and say that he hopes that what the Administration projects for the further prosecution of the war with Mexico will not be carried into effect is "an enemy to the country;" or, what gentlemen would consider the same thing, an enemy of the President of the United States and his administration and his party. He is a "Mexican!" Sir, I think very badly of the Mexican character, high and low, out and out; but names do not terrify me. Besides, if I am a sufferer in this respect, if I be made the subject of reproach by these stipendiary presses, these hired abusers of the motives of public men, I have the honor on this occasion to be in very respectable company. In the vituperative, the accusative, the denunciatory sense of that term, I do not know a greater Mexican in this body than the honorable member from Michigan at the head of the Military Committee.

Mr. Cass. I should like the honorable gentleman to explain what sort of Mexican I am.

Mr. Webster. That is exactly the thing I now propose to do.

Mr. Cass. I shall be glad to hear the explanation.

Mr. Webster. In his remarks on this bill in the Senate, the other day, the honorable gentleman told us that his object was to frighten Mexico—it would touch his humanity to hurt her.

Mr. Cass. Does the honorable gentleman mean to say that I made such a remark?

Mr. Webster. I mean to say that the gentleman said it twice.

Mr. Cass. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I said no such thing. Will the gentleman allow me to state what I did say? I remarked that we had two objects to accomplish in raising these regiments; one was, the vigorous prosecution of the war; and secondly, to produce a moral effect upon Mexico by convincing her of our determination, and thereby hold out an inducement to her to make peace.

Mr. Webster. The gentleman said that his principal object was to "frighten" Mexico, and that that would be more humane than to harm Mexico.

Mr. Cass, (in his seat.) True.

Mr. Webster. It is true? Very well. I thought as much. Now, the remarkable characteristic of his speech which makes it so much a Mexican speech is, that the gentleman spoke it in the hearing of Mexico as well as in the hearing of the Senate. We have been accused, sir, of being "Mexican Whigs" because what we say here is heard by Mexico, and Mexico derives countenance and support from what is said here. But the honorable member comes forth and tells Mexico that his object is to frighten her! His words have passed along the wires, they are on the Gulf, they are floating away to Vera Cruz; and, when they get there, they will satisfy the Mexicans that, after all—after all, "ye good Mexicans, our principal object is to frighten you!" And, to the end that they may not be frightened too much, he gives them notice that the object is to frighten them! Mr. President, when Snug, the joiner, was to represent the lion, and roar on the stage, he was quite apprehensive that he might too much frighten "the duchess and the ladies;" and, therefore, by the advice of his comrade, one Nicholas Bottom, he wisely concluded that in the heat and fury of his effort he would show one-half his face and say: "Ladies, fair ladies, I would wish you, or I would request you, or I would entreat you not to fear, not to tremble: my life for yours if you think I come hither as a lion it were pity of my life! No, I am no such thing: I am a man as other men are; I'm Snug, the joiner!"

But, sir, in any view of this case—in any view of the proper policy of this Government, according to any man's apprehension and judgment—where is the necessity of this augmentation of regiments of the military force of the country? I hold in my hand a note, I suppose substantially correct, of the present military forces of the United States. I will not vouch for its entire accuracy, but I believe it is substantially according to fact. There are now twenty-five regiments of regular troops of various arms, which, if full, would give us a force of 28,960 rank and file, and including officers, thirty thousand and odd men.—These, with the exception of six or seven hundred men, are now all without the limits of the United States, in field service in Mexico, or on the route to Mexico. These regiments are not full. Casualties and the climate have sadly reduced their numbers. If the recruiting service would now yield ten thousand men, it would not more than fill up those regiments, so as to give the field officers their full command. I understand, sir, that the report from Gen. Scott—Gen. Scott! A man that has performed the most brilliant campaign in military annals; a man that has warred against the enemy, warred against the climate, warred against a thousand unpropitious circumstances, and carried the flag of his country to the capital of the enemy, honorably, proudly, humanely, to his own permanent honor and the great credit of his country. Gen. Scott! And where is he? At Puebla! At Puebla, undergoing an inquiry before his inferiors in office, and other persons not in office, while the high powers that he exercised, and exercised with so much distinction, are turned over to another, I do not mean to say an unworthy gentleman, but his inferior in military rank and station.

But General Scott reports as I understand, that in February there were twenty thousand regular troops under his command, and *en route.* Add the thirty regiments of volunteers—and if full they would make thirty-four thousand men; officers included, over thirty-five thousand—and there would be a force of regulars and volunteers amounting to no less than fifty-five or sixty thousand men, including the recruits on the way. If my information be exact, and the honorable member from Michigan can correct me if it be not—I presume that it is correct—in February General Scott had under him in Mexico thirty thousand troops, regulars and volunteers. Now, all these troops are regularly officered. There is no deficiency of officers in the line or in the staff; they are all full. Whatever deficiency there is consists of men. Now, sir, there is a plausible reason for saying that it is difficult to recruit at home for the supply of deficiencies in the volunteer regiments. It will be said that volunteers chose to enlist under officers of their own selection; that they do not incline to enlist here as individual volunteers, when the regiment is abroad under officers of whom they know nothing. There may be something in that; but pray to what does that conclusion lead? Does it not lead to this, that all those volunteer corps must moulder away, so far as the privates are concerned, and come to nothing? Meantime the places of the commissioned officers are continually filled, the regiments being full of officers, although the privates, by casualty or by disease, are reduced to be less in number than the officers themselves. But, however that may be, in regard to the recruiting for the regular service, you can fill the regiments by pay and bounty, according to existing laws, or new laws, if new laws be necessary. There is no reason upon earth why we should now create five hundred new officers for the purpose of getting ten thousand new men. There are officers to command them. All that is wanted is men; and there is a place for the men, and I suppose that no gentleman can stand up here or elsewhere and say that the recruiting service can go on faster than it will be necessary to go in order to fill up these deficiencies in the regiments abroad.

But now what do we want with a greater force than we already have in Mexico? Without asking what need there is for the supply of deficiencies in the existing regiments, what do we want beyond the thirty thousand regulars and volunteers now in field service? What is the purpose? There is no army to fight. I suppose the enemy has not five hundred men together under arms in any part of Mexico. Except in one instance, perhaps, there is not half that number. Mexico is prostrate—there is no Government to resist us. It is notorious that the Government of Mexico is on our side. It is our instrument, by which we hope to establish such a peace and accomplish such a treaty as we wish. As far as I can understand the matter, the Government of Mexico owes its life and breath, and being, at this moment, to the support of our arm; and to the hope—I will not say how inspired—that somehow or another, and at no distant period, there may be pecuniary means arising from our three millions, or our twelve millions, or some other of our millions. What do we propose to do, then, with those thirty regiments that we design to pour into Mexico? Are we going to cut the throats of the Mexicans? Are we going to plunge the sword deeper and deeper into the vital part of Mexico? What do we propose to do? Sir, I see no object, and yet we are pressed and urged to adopt this proposition in its full length—ten regiments of regulars, and twenty regiments of volunteers! We are told, and the public is told, and the public believes, that we are on the verge of a safe and honorable peace. Every man looks out in the morning for tidings of confirmed peace, or confirmed hopes of peace. He gathers it from the Administration, and every organ of the Administration, from Dan to Beersheba; and yet the warlike operations—the incurring of additional expenses—the imposition of new charges upon the Treasury, are pressed here as if peace was not in all our thoughts, at least not in any of our expectations!

Now, sir, I propose to hold some plain talk today; and I say that, according to my best judgment and apprehension of matters, the main object of these bills is patronage—office—the gratification of friends. This very measure for ten additional regiments creates four or five hundred officers, colonels, and subalterns, and not them only, for whom I have some respect, but then there comes paymasters, contractors, persons engaged in the transport service, commissaries—even down to sutlers, *et id genus omne*—people who handle the public money without facing the foe; one and all, the true descendants, if not the true representatives of corporal Nym, who said

"For I shall sutler be
Unto the camp, and profits will accrue."

Sir, I hope, without disrespect to those applicants and aspirants, and those patriots, some of them patriots ready to fight, and those other *patriots* not willing to fight, but willing to be paid—I hope, without disrespect to any of them, according to their rank and station and merits, that they may be all disappointed. I hope, sir, as the weather grows genial and the season advances, they will, on the whole, find it their interest to place themselves, one of these mild mornings, in the cars, and take their destination to their respective places of honorable private occupation and civil employment. They have my good wishes, that, bidding adieu to the avenue and the Capitol, and the purlieus of the President's House, they may reach their homes in good health themselves and find their families all very happy to receive them.

But, sir, *paulo majora canamus!* This war was waged for the purpose of creating new States, near the southern portion of the United States, out of Mexican territory, and with such population as might be found resident therein. I have opposed that project. I am against the creation of new States. I am against the acquisition of territory to form new States. And this, sir, is not a matter of sentimentality, which I am to parade before mass meetings or before my constituents at home. It is with me no matter of declamation, regret, or expressed repugnance. It is matter of firm, unchangeable purpose, to yield to no force of circumstances that have occurred or that I may consider likely to occur; and therefore I say, sir, that if I am asked to day whether for the sake of peace I will take a treaty that brings two new States into this Union on its southern boundary, I say no, distinctly no! and I wish every man in the United States to understand that to be my judgment and my purpose. I have said on the southern boundary, because there the present proposition takes its locality. I would say the same of the western, the northern, the eastern, or any other boundary. I would resist to-day, and to the end, here and every where, any proposition to add any foreign territory, on the south or west, north or east, to the States of this Union, as they are now constituted and held together under the constitution. I do not want the colonies of England on the north; I as little desire the Mexican population on the south. I resist and reject all, and all with equal resolution; and therefore, I say, that if the question is put to me to-day whether I will take peace in the present state of the country—distressed as it is—in the exigency of this war, odious as it is—in circumstances so afflictive to the community, and so disturbing to the business of those whom I represent as those which now surround us—I say still that if the question be put to me whether I will have peace, with new States, I say no—no—no! Why? Because, sir, there is no necessity of being driven into the dilemma, in my judgment. Other gentlemen may think differently. I mean to make a clean breast for myself, and I protest that I see no reason whatever to believe that we cannot obtain as safe a peace, as honorable a peace, and as prompt a peace, without territory as with it. The things are separable. There is no necessary connexion between them. Mexico does not wish us to take her territory that she may receive our money. Far from it. She yields her assent—if she yield it at all—reluctantly, and we all know it. If she yield, it is the result of force; and there is not a man here that does not know it. Let me say, sir, that if this Trist paper shall finally be rejected in Mexico, it is most likely to be because those who, under our protection, prepared it, cannot persuade the Mexican Congress or the Mexican people to agree to this cession of territory. The thing most likely to break up what is now expected to take place is the repugnance of the Mexican people to part with Mexican territory. They would prefer to keep their territory, and that we should keep our money; or we resolve that we should keep our money and allow them to keep their territory.—We shall see. I pretend to no powers of prediction. I do not know what may happen. The times are full of strange events. But I think it probable that if the treaty which has gone to Mexico shall fail to be ratified, it will be because of the aversion of the Mexican Congress or the Mexican people to cede the territories, or any portion of them, belonging to their republic.

I have said, sir, I would rather have no peace for the present than to have a peace that brings territories for new States, and the reason is that I believe we can get a peace just as soon without territory as with it—a peace more safe, more enduring—vastly more honorable to us, the great republic of the western world. I hear gentlemen say that we must have some territory, that the people demand it. I deny it; at least, I say I see no proof of it whatever. I do not doubt that there are individuals here and there of an enterprising character disposed to emigration, who know nothing about New Mexico, but that it is far off; and nothing of California, but that it is still further off; who are tired of the dull pursuits of agriculture and civil life. I dare say that there are hundreds and thousands of such persons who might wish for territory in which to seek their fortunes. Whatever is new is attractive to such minds; they feel the spirit of a borderer, and that is, I take it, to be pretty tolerably content with his condition till somebody passes beyond him; and then his disposition to take up his "traps" and pass beyond him who has passed himself, and sit down further off, is an irresistible passion. At least so says that great and sagacious observer of human manners, Chateaubriand, when he travelled in this country in 1797. But I say, sir, that I do not find any where, nor that there exists any where, any considerable respectable number of persons who think that we want more territory, and such territory. There were twenty-four of us last year who voted against the prosecution of the war for the acquisition of territory, on the ground that we did not want it—Southern men and Northern men. I believe there were Southern gentlemen who concurred in that vote, and who found themselves, even against what might be supposed to be the local feeling and partiality, able to sustain themselves upon the ground of the wisdom of the general policy of not seeking for territory, and, by the acquisition of territory, to bring into our politics certain embarrassing and embroiling questions.—I do not learn that they suffered by the advocacy of such sentiments; I rather believe that they triumphed in them, and I believe that through the greater portion of the South, if we can trust what has been said here—through the Southwest, to a very great extent, the same sentiment is general that there is no prevalent opinion in favor of new territory, and such territory, or of an augmentation of your population, and by such population. I need not say that that is, if not the undivided, the preponderating sentiment of all the North.—But we think we must take territory: for the sake of peace we must take territory. This is the will of the President! If we do not take it we may fare worse! Mr. Polk will take no less! That is fixed upon! He is immovable! He has put down his foot! He had put it down, sir, on 'fifty-four forty,' but it did not stay. I speak of the President of the United States as I speak of all Presidents, without disrespect; but I know no reason why his opinions, his will, his purpose declared to be fixed, should control us any more than our purpose formed upon equally conscientious motives, and formed under as high responsibilities as those which should control him. We think he is firm and will not move. I should be sorry, sir, very sorry, indeed, that we should entertain more respect for the firmness of an individual at the head of the Government than we can entertain for our own firmness. He will stand out, it is said, against us. Do we fear to stand out against him? For one, I do not. It appears to me to be a slavish doctrine. For one, I am willing to meet the issue, and to go to the people over all this broad land. If we will take peace without new States, and the Administration will have no peace without new States, I am willing to stand upon that and trust the people. I do that because, in the first place, I think it is right, and in the next place, I have no distrust of the people. I am not unwilling to put that to their sovereign decision and arbitration.

Sir, I hold this question to be vital, permanent, elementary, in the future prosperity of this country and the maintenance of the constitution, and I am willing to trust that question to the people. I prefer that it should be submitted to them, because if what I regard as a great constitutional principle, or a principle essentially important to the maintenance of the constitution, be broken down, let it be the act of themselves. It shall never be my act. I therefore do not distrust the people. I am willing to take their sentiment on this issue, from the Gulf to the British Provinces, and from the ocean to the Missouri. I am willing to ask them, will you continue this war for territory—for territory to be purchased after all for an enormous price, a thousand times the value of all that is purchased—or will you take peace, contenting yourselves with the honor that the country has reaped by the military achievements of its armies? Will you take peace without territory and preserve the integrity of the constitution and the Union? I am willing to go on that, for one.

I am willing, sir, to take this issue: peace without new States, keeping our money to ourselves, or war till these new States shall be acquired? That's the question; it is a question for the people themselves. If they support me and those who think with me in the view I take of the matter, very well. If they will have territory, if they will add new States to this Union, why let them do so, and they will be the artificers of their own fortunes, for good or evil.

But, sir, we tremble before Executive power—The truth cannot be concealed—we tremble before Executive power! Mr. Polk will take nothing else than this, and, if we do not take this, "the king's anger may kindle," and he may impose still heavier burdens. Now, who and what is Mr. Polk? I speak of him in no manner of disrespect. I mean only to ask who and what is the President of the United States for the current moment? He is in the last year of the term of his administration—formally, officially, it can only be drawn out till the fourth of March. Why, really and substantially, we know that two short months will or may produce events that render the duration of the official term of very little importance. We are on the eve of a Presidential election. That machinery resorted to to collect public opinion, or party opinion, is to be put in operation two months hence. We shall see its result. It may be that the present incumbent of the presidential office will be again presented to his party friends and admirers for their suffrages for the next Presidential term. I do not say how probable or improbable that may be—perhaps it is not entirely probable. Suppose that not to be the result, what then? Why, then, Mr. Polk becomes as absolutely insignificant as any respectable man amongst the public men of the United States—honorable in his private life—valuable in his private character. Respectable—never eminent in public life, he will, from the moment that a new star arises, have just as little influence as you, sir, or I; and, so far as respects myself, God knows that will be very little. Sir, political partisans, and aspirants, and office-seekers are not sunflowers; they do not

"Turn on their god when he sets
The same look which they turned when he rose!"

Now, sir, if the respectable gentleman who is now at the head of the Government should be agreed upon, there will be those who will commend his consistency, and be bound to maintain it and the integrity of the party; his friends will require that this should be done. If otherwise, who is there in the whole length and breadth of the land who will care for the consistency of the present incumbent of that office? There will then be new eulogies. Manifest destiny will have fixed upon some other man, sir; the eulogies are now written; the commendations of the press are already elaborated; I will not say every thing fulsome, but I will say every thing panegyrical is already written out with blanks for names, to be filled when the convention shall adjourn. When manifest destiny shall be reached, then, sir, all these strains of panegyric made beforehand, laid up in pigeon-holes, studied, framed, emblazoned, and embossed, will all come out, and then there will be, there is bound to be, somebody in the United States, possibly, whose merits have heretofore been strangely overlooked—marked by Providence—a kind of miracle—it is a wonder that nobody thought of him before; a fit man, and the only fit man to be at the head of this great republic. I shrink not, therefore, from any thing that I feel to be my duty, by any apprehension of the power, and importance, and imposing dignity and the power or will which is ascribed to the present incumbent of that office. I wish we had that power of will. I wish we had that firmness—firmness—firmness. *Si sit numen nullum abest.* If we had adherence! I wish we could gather something from the spirit of our brave corps that have met the enemy under circumstances most adverse, and have stood the shock. I wish we could imitate Zachary Taylor in his bivouac upon the field of Buena Vista. He said he would remain for the night; he would feel the enemy in the morning and try his position. I wish before we surrender that we could make up our own minds to feel the enemy and try his position, and I think we should find him, as Taylor did, under the early sun on his way to San Louis Potosi!—That is my judgment.

But, sir, I come to the all-absorbing question, more particularly, of the creation of new States.

Mr. Webster here spoke of the purchase of Louisiana; of the admission of the unconstitutionality of that purchase; of the intention to obtain an amendment of the Constitution to sanction it; of the subsequent purchase of Florida; of the annexation of Texas, and of his opposition thereto, on the broad ground of opposition to any extension of territory; of his anxiety for the independence of Texas, and his efforts to prevent annexation. He then proceeded to point out the disastrous effect on the Senate of the advent of so many Senators as may be sent from the number of New States which may be carved out of Texas, New Mexico and California. He estimated that these would be divided into seven States, and, with only a population of 290,000 souls, would send fourteen Senators to Congress. He continued,—

They will send us, whenever we ask for them, fourteen Senators; a population less than that of the State of Vermont, and not the eighth part of that of New York! Fourteen Senators, and no more people than Vermont, and no more people than New Hamshire, and not so many people as the good State of New Jersey! But suppose Texas to remain a unit and but one State for the present, still we have three States: Texas, New Mexico, and California. We have six Senators, then, for less than three hundred thousand people. We have as many Senators for three hundred thousand people in that region as we have for New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, with four or five millions of people; and that is what we call an equal representation. Is not this enormous? Have gentlemen considered this? Have they looked at it? Are they willing to look it in the face and then say they embrace it? I trust in God the people will look at it and consider it. And now let me add that this disproportion can never be diminished; it must remain forever. How are you going to diminish it? Why, here is Texas, with a hundred and forty-nine thousand people, with one State. Suppose that population should flow into Texas, where will it go? Not to any dense point, but to be spread over all that region, in places remote from the Gulf, in places remote from what is now the capital of Texas; and therefore, as soon as there are in other portions of Texas people enough, within our common construction of the constitution and our practice in respect to the admission of States, my honorable friend from Texas will have a new State, and I have no doubt he has chalked it out already. Well, then, as to New Mexico, there can be no more people there. The man is ignorant, stupid, who has looked at the map of New Mexico and read the accounts of it, who supposes there can be any more people there than there is now; some sixty or seventy thousand. It is an old settled country—the people living along in the bottom of this valley on the two sides of a little stream; a gutter of land only on one side and the other, tilled by coarse landholders and miserable peons. It can sustain—not only under their cultivation, but under any cultivation that our American race should ever submit it to—no more people than there are there now. There will then be two Senators for sixty thousand inhabitants in New Mexico to the end of our lives and to the end of the lives of our children.—And then, sir, how is it with California? We propose to take California from the forty-second degree north latitude down to the thirty-second degree; we propose to take ten degrees of latitude along the coast of the Pacific. And along that great distance there are settlements, and villages, and forts; back it is all wilderness and barrenness and Indian country. But if about San Francisco, and perhaps down to Monterey or a little to the north, there shall be enough to make up one State, why the people five hundred miles off in time to come will have another State, and then this disproportion of Senators to the people will go on, and must go on, and we cannot prevent it. I say, sir, that according to my conscientious convictions, we are now fixing upon the constitution of the United States and upon our form of Government a monstrosity—a disfiguration—an enormity. Sir, I hardly dare trust myself. I do not know that I may not be under some delusion. I do not know that my head is not turned. It may be that it is the weakness of mine eyes that forms this monstrous apparition. But if I may trust myself—if I may persuade myself that I am in my right mind, then it does appear to me that we, in this Senate, have been acting, and are acting, and are likely to be acting hereafter, a part which will certainly form a remarkable epoch in the history of our Government. I hold it to be enormous—flagrant—and an outrage upon all the principles of a popular representative government and upon the elementary provisions of the constitution under which we live and which we have sworn to support. But then, sir, what frees the constitution from this enormity? Why, it is that we stipulate out, that these new States shall be brought in at a suitable time. Now, what is to constitute the suitableness of time? Who is to judge of it? I tell you, sir, that the suitable time will come whenever the preponderance of party power here makes it necessary to bring in new States. The time will depend on the state of our politics here, and not upon the condition of these States elsewhere. Be assured, sir, there will be a suitable time whenever strength, or party power, or votes are wanting in this Senate. We have some little experience of this. Texas came in in suitable time. Very suitable! Texas was finally admitted in December, 1845. My friend near me here, Mr. Rusk, for whom I have great regard, whose acquaintance I have cultivated with much pleasure, took his seat here, with his colleague, in March, 1846. In July, 1846, these two Texan votes turned the balance in the Senate and overthrew the tariff of 1842, in my judgment the best system of revenue that was ever established in this country. Gentlemen of different opinions think otherwise. They think it was fortunate.—They think the Texan votes came in in suitable time; and they will take care that New Mexican votes shall come in in suitable time also. I understand it perfectly well. It is a difference of opinion between myself and them. To their policy, to their object, to their purposes, the time was suitable, and the aid was efficient and decisive. Sir, in 1850 perhaps similar questions may be agitated here—they are not likely to be before—but agitated they will be then, unless some change in the course of the administration of the Government take place; and, according to my apprehension, looking to general results as flowing from our established system of commerce and revenue in 1850, two years from this time, we may probably be engaged in a new revision of our system; in the work of establishing, if we can, a tariff of specific duties; in the work of protecting, if we can, the domestic industry of this country, and in the work of preventing to some extent, if we can, the overwhelming flood of importations. Suppose this to be the case, and suppose that our opponents require additional strength, that will be exactly the suitable time for two Senators from New Mexico to make their appearance here.

But again, we hear other halcyon, soothing, quieting tones, which quiet none of my alarms, assuage none of my fears, commend me to my nightly rest with no more resignation. It is said we may trust the popular branch of the Legislature; we may look to the House of Representatives, the great majority of whom are from the North and Middle States; and we may trust them, that these new States are not admitted sooner than they should be, or admitted for any party purpose. I am compelled by experience to distrust all such reliance. If we cannot rely on ourselves, where we have a clear and unquestioned constitutional authority, competent to carry us through, I beg to know how we are to rely on others! Have we more respect for the patriotism, the firmness of others than our own? Besides, experience shows us that things of this sort may be sprung upon Congress and upon the people. It was so in the case of Texas. It was so in the 28th Congress. The members of the 28th Congress were not chosen with the view to decide the question of annexation or no annexation. They came here upon other grounds, political and party grounds, supported by their friends on one side and the other, for reasons not connected with this question. What then? Why the Administration sprung the question upon Congress. It obtained a snap-judgment, and carried the measure of annexation. That can be proved by many facts. I will state one. There were four gentlemen in the House of Representatives from Connecticut, elected before this question arose—belonging to the Democratic party.—They had not been here long before they entered into the spirit of annexation; and when this became known, remonstrances—public, private, and legislative—were uttered in sounds which any one could have heard who could hear thunder. Did it move these gentlemen? Not at all. Every one of them voted for annexation. The election came round a few months afterwards, and they were all turned out; but what did those care for that who had the benefit of their votes? Such agencies, if it be proper to call them instrumentalities, maintain respect no longer than they continue to be useful.

Sir, we take New Mexico and California. Who is weak enough to think that there is an end?—Why, do we not hear it avowed every day that it is proper for us also to take Sonora and Tamaulipas, and other provinces or States of northern Mexico? Who thinks that the hunger for dominion will stop here of itself? Somebody has said that this acquisition is so mean and lean and unsatisfactory that we shall seek no further. In my judgment, sir, you may believe that, if you can believe that a rapacious animal that has made one unproductive foray won't try for a better! But, further, there are some things that we can argue against with temper, and submit to, if overruled, without mortification. There are other things that seem to affect one's consciousness of being a reasonable man, and evince a disposition to impose upon his common sense. And of this class of topics or pretensions I have never heard of any thing, and cannot conceive of any thing more ridiculous in itself, more absurd, and more affrontive to all sober judgment, than the cry that we are getting indemnity. Indemnity by the acquisition of New Mexico and California! I hold them not to be worth a dollar, and we pay for them a vast sum of money. We have expended, as every body knows, large treasures in the prosecution of the war, and now what is there to constitute indemnity? What do gentlemen mean by it? Let us see how this matter stands. We get a country. We get a country in the first instance, either by cession or acknowledgment of boundary—I care not which way you state it—the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. What this country is appears from a publication of an honorable gentleman in the other House, in which he quotes an account given by Major Gaines. He says that the country is worth nothing; that he would not hazard the life of a single individual for every foot of land from San Patricio to the valley of the Rio Grande. This gentleman has been there lately, and is well acquainted with the condition of the country. So far then as that part of our acquisition is concerned, I take it for granted that it is not worth a dollar!

Now for New Mexico. Of that, forty-nine fiftieths at least is a mere barren waste or desert plain or mountain. There is no wood, no timber. Little fagots to light a fire carried thirty or forty miles on mules. There is no natural fall of rains, as in temperate climates. The place and scene are Asiatic—enormously high mountains, running up some to the height of ten thousand feet, with very narrow valleys at their bases, through which streams sometimes trickle along, a gutter winds along through the thread of which runs the Rio Grande from afar in the Rocky Mountains down to the latitude of about thirty-three degrees, some three or four hundred miles. There these sixty thousand persons are. In the mountains, on the right and left are streams whose natural tendencies would be as fit for streams to flow into the Rio Grande, and at certain seasons of the year, when the rains have been abundant in the mountains, some of them do actually reach the Rio Grande; but the greater part of them for a greater part of the year, never reach an outlet to the sea. They are absorbed in the sandy and desert plains of the country. There is no culture any where, save that which can be obtained by artificial watering or irrigation. You can have this along the narrow valley of the Rio Grande, in the gorges of the mountains, where the streams are; but you cannot have it down along the course of those streams that lose themselves in the sands.

Now, sir, there is no public domain in New Mexico; there is not a foot of land to be sold by the Government; there is not an acre that will become ours when the country becomes ours—not an acre. But, more than this, the country is full of people, such as they are. There is not the least thing in it to invite the settlement of our planters or farmers. There will go, I dare say, speculators, traders, some of them adventurers, tired of the good country in the valley of the Mississippi, who desire to wander; but I undertake to say there will not be two hundred farmers or planters from the United States in New Mexico in the next fifty years. They cannot live there. Do you suppose they are going to cultivate lands which cannot be made productive in the slightest degree without irrigation? The people that are there produce little and live upon little. I believe the characteristic of our farmers throughout this country is to produce a good deal and consume a good deal. Again, New Mexico, is not like Texas. I had hoped and still hope that Texas is to be filled up by a population like ourselves—not by the Spanish race, not by peons, not by coarse, ignorant, vulgar landlords, with tribes of slaves around them, predial and otherwise.

Sir, I would, if I had time, call the attention of the Senate to a very instructive speech that was made in the other House by Mr. Smith, of Connecticut. He seems to have examined all our authorities, conversed with all our travellers, corresponded with all our agents. His speech contains all their communications, and I commend it to every man in the United States who wishes to know what we are about to acquire by the acquisition of New Mexico. New Mexico is secluded, isolated—a place by itself—in the middle of the mountains, five hundred miles, I believe, from Texas.

[Mr. Rusk. Five hundred miles from the settled portions of Texas.]

Mr. Webster. Further from any where else! It does not belong any where. It has no belongings about it. Sir, at this moment it is absolutely more retired and shut out from communication with the civilized world than the Sandwich Islands, or most of the islands in the Pacific ocean. It presses hard on Typee, and the people are infinitely less elevated in mind and condition than the people of the Sandwich Islands, far less worthy of our association; far less fit to send their Senators here than are the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands; far less worthy are they than the better classes of Indians in our neighborhood. Commend me to the Cherokees, the Choctaws, if you please—to speak of the Pawnees, the Blackfeet, the Snake Indians, and the Flatheads—any thing except the ——— Indians, and I am satisfied with them, instead of the people of New Mexico. They have no notion of our institutions, or of any free institutions. They have no notion of popular government. Not the slightest—not the slightest on earth. And the question is asked, what will be their constitution? It is farcical to talk of such a people making a constitution.—They do not know the meaning of the term. They do not know its import; they know nothing at all about it. And I can tell you, sir, that when we have made it a territory, and wish to make it a State, such a constitution as the Executive power of this Government thinks fit to send them will be sent and adopted. The constitution of our fellow-citizens of New Mexico will be framed in the city of Washington. Now, what says Col. Hardin in regard to New Mexico, that most lamented and distinguished officer, whom I well knew as a member of the other House, and whose death I did most deeply deplore? He gives a description of New Mexico, and speaks of the people of that country in these terms:

"The people are on a par with their land. One in two hundred or five hundred is rich and lives like a nabob; the rest are peons, or servants sold for debt, who work for their masters, and are as subservient as the slaves of the South, and look like Indians; and, indeed, are not more capable of self-government. One man, Jacobus Sanchez, owns three-fourths of all the land our column has passed over in Mexico. We are told we have seen the best part of Northern Mexico; if so, the whole of it is not worth much."

I need not read the whole extract. He speaks of all Northern Mexico, and New Mexico is not the better part it. Sir, there is a recent traveller, who is not unfriendly to the United States, if I may judge from his works, for he commends us every where. He is an Englishman, and his name is Ruxton. I believe his work is in the library, and I suppose that gentlemen have seen it. He gives an account of the morals and manners of these people; and, Mr. President and Senators, I will take leave to introduce you to these, your soon-to-be respected fellow-citizens of New Mexico:

"It is remarkable that, although existing from the earliest times of the colonization of New Mexico, a period of two centuries, in a state of continual hostility with the numerous savage tribes of Indians who surrounded their territory, and in constant insecurity of life and property from their attacks; being also far removed from the enervating influences of large cities, and in their isolated situation entirely dependant on their own resources, the inhabitants are totally destitute of those qualities which, for the above reasons, we might naturally have expected to distinguish them, and are as deficient in energy of character and physical courage as they are in all the moral and intellectual qualities. In their social state, but one degree removed from the veriest savages, they might take lessons even from these in morality and the conventional decencies of life. Imposing no restraint on their passions, a shameless and universal concubinage exists, and a total disregard of moral laws, to which it would be impossible to find a parallel in any country calling itself civilized. A want of honorable principle, and consummate duplicity and treachery, characterize all their dealing. Liars by nature, they are treacherous and faithless to their friends, cowardly and cringing to their enemies; cruel, as all cowards are, they unite savage ferocity with their want of animal courage; as an example of which their recent massacre of Gov. Bent and other Americans may be given—one of a hundred instances."

"One out of a hundred instances," and these are soon to be our beloved countrymen.

Mr. President, for a good many years I have struggled to oppose every thing that I thought tended to strengthen the arm of Executive power. I think it is growing more and more formidable every day; and I think that in yielding to it in this as in other instances will give it strength which it may be very difficult to resist. I think it is nothing else than fear of Executive power that commits us to the support of this war for the acquisition of territory—fear—fear—and nothing else. In the little part I have acted in public life it has been my purpose to preserve the United States—what the constitution was designed to make them—one people, one in interest, one in character, one in political feeling. When we depart from that we break it all up. What sympathy can there be between these New Mexicans, these Californians, and the inhabitants of the valley of the Mississippi or of the Middle States or of the Eastern States, in the choice of President? Do they know the same men? Have they any consentaneous sentiment? Not at all. An arbitrary Government may have territorial governments in distant possessions, because an arbitrary Government may rule its distant territories by different laws and different systems. Russia may govern the Ukraine, and the Caucasus, and Kamschatka, by different codes or ukases. We can do no such thing. They must be of us, part of us, or else estranged. I think I see then in progress what is to disfigure and deform the constitution. While these territories remain territories they will be troublesome and annoying. They will draw after them a vast expense. It will probably require as many troops on an average as we have been in the habit of maintaining for the last twenty years in defending these territories from the Indian tribes. We must maintain an army at that distance, and when they become States they are still more likely to give us more trouble than benefit. I think I see a course adopted that is likely to turn the constitution under which we live into a deformed monster; into a curse rather than a blessing; into a great frame of unequal government, not founded on popular representation, but founded in the grossest inequalities; and I think, if it go on—for there is danger that it will go on—that this Government will be broken up. I resist it to-day, and always; whoever falters or whoever falls, I resist; although I see that all the portents are discouraging. Would to God I could auspicate good influences! Would to God that those who think with me on this subject had stronger support! Would that we could stand where we would desire to stand! But with few or alone my position is fixed. If there were time I would gladly awaken the country. I believe the country will be awakened—it may be too late—but supported or unsupported, by the blessing of God I shall do my duty. I see well enough all the sinister indications, but I am sustained by a deep and conscientious sense of duty, and while supported by that feeling of duty, and while such great interests are at stake, I shall defy all augury, and ask no omen but my country's cause!

Generous Bequest.—We understand that the Court of Wardens of the Poor of the county of Orange, at their last meeting, received from the Hon. Duncan Cameron, executor of the late Thomas D. Bennehan, Esq., a bond for one thousand dollars, in trust to the said Wardens, and their successors in office, for the benefit of the poor of said county. This was done in compliance with a bequest in the will of the said Thomas D. Bennehan to this effect: "I give to my friend Duncan Cameron, the sum of one thousand dollars, to be appropriated to christian and benevolent purposes, at his discretion."

The Court directed that a copy of the bond, and the assignment accompanying it, should be spread upon its minutes, and that their chairman should return their thanks to Mr. Cameron, and assure him that they duly appreciate the motives that induced him in his discretion to bestow the generous bequest upon the poor of their late friend's native county.

Hillsborough Recorder.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.

April 1, 1848. 9-tf

NEW BARBER SHOP.

JOSEPH HOSTLER has resumed business in the Shop belonging to the New Hotel Co., where he will be glad to see both his old and new customers, and serve them satisfactorily in his line.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1848. 1w

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable.—By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverence in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

Feb. 19, 1848. 7-4m

Caution to the Public.

PERSONS wishing to obtain the genuine SWAIM'S PANACEA and SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE, (which have been recommended by the most celebrated Physicians of the United States and Europe for nearly thirty years, for diseases arising from impurity of the blood and debility of the digestive organs,) should be careful to observe that the name of

SWAIM

is spelled correctly on the bottles and labels.

Philadelphia, March 17, 1848. 8-6wi

THE MEXICAN WAR.

From the N. O. Picayune. March 23.

9 Days Later from the City of Mexico.

The royal mail steam packet Great Western arrived at Ship Island on Wednesday last.

The Great Western left Vera Cruz on the 18th, bringing letters and papers from that city to her day of sailing.

The Free American of the 17th inst. announces the death of Lt. Col. Allen, of the 2d Infantry.

Santa Anna has applied to Gen. Twiggs, through Col. Hughes, for permission to pass through Vera Cruz and out of the country. As the General at once granted the permission asked, it was supposed the Ex-President would arrive there in a day or two.

A large train was on its way down from the city of Mexico when the Great Western left. It was at Jalapa the evening of the 16th inst. There have been many resignations in the army since the promulgation of the armistice.

The officers detailed upon the great court of inquiry have arrived in the city of Mexico, and were to commence their proceedings on the 15th of this month.

We have seen a private letter from the city of Mexico dated the 14th inst. There was nothing talked of at the capital but peace. It is said that foreign merchants are more displeased at it than any other class, dreading as they do the insecurity which will follow the reinstatement of Mexican rule.

A merchants' train, which lately went up from Vera Cruz to Orizaba was stopped by the guerrillas and the merchants forced to pay a heavy duty on their goods.

El Ingenio, published at Morelia, under date of the 9th inst., says: "A revolution has just broken out in Guadalajara, against the Government of the Union, against peace, and in favor of Gen. Santa Anna." This we find in the Star of the 14th—the latest paper from the city of Mexico. A revolution in the powerful State of Jalisco has long been apprehended. That Department has long been a hot bed of revolutions. Should this news prove well founded, it bodes no good to the cause of peace, but we hope Santa Anna may be well out of the country before the revolution reaches a crisis. In the North American of the 14th we find the following paragraph, which favors the idea that Santa Anna will leave the country:

Santa Anna and Paredes.—The Monitor states that there is a rumor afloat that Santa Anna and Paredes had made up their minds to issue a joint pronunciamento in San Luis, but this, he adds, cannot be so, as two cats could not live in the same bag, and that a person worthy of credit has assured him that he has seen a letter from Santa Anna to a friend desiring him to place money for him in the island of Jamaica.

The North American of the 10th inst. has accounts of a revolution in Guatemala. If that paper be accurately informed, Gen. Carrera has been deposed from the presidential chair, and the Vice President is acting in his place, and endeavoring to put down the insurrection.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

MEXICO, March 9.

This is now the dullest place imaginable, and will continue so during the armistice. Several officers anticipating no farther active service, have resigned and returned home with the train which left here on the 6th inst., in charge of Col. Black, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers; and others have returned on leave which will not terminate until either peace is made or the armistice ended.

[In the list of officers accompanying the train, are 18 who have resigned, chiefly volunteer officers, 30 who have leave of absence on account of sickness, including Capt. Clark, 12th Inf. of Raleigh, N. C., and several for other causes.]

CITY OF MEXICO, March 13, 1848.

In a letter I wrote you on the 8th inst., I enclosed a copy of an armistice concluded at Guadaloupe on the 2d. In my letter of the 8th I briefly adverted to the armistice, in terms of censure. More mature reflection has fixed me in the opinions I then expressed in relation to it, and the army, so far as I have been able to canvass its opinion, is unanimous in pronouncing this the most one-sided "military convention" we have had during the war.

From the tone of the papers received here from the United States, but little doubt exists that the so-called treaty will be ratified at Washington, and we suppose the great question with you now is, "will it be ratified by the Government at Queretaro?" It is as difficult to answer this question now as it was a month ago, and, judging from the inactivity of the President, and allowing him to be sincerely desirous of peace, the presumption is that he is awaiting intelligence of the ratification of the *projet* at Washington, to make an energetic effort to assemble a quorum of Congress and to obtain its approval. The friends of the Administration justify his inactivity in this manner, and say if Congress were assembled before the treaty comes back from Washington, his strength in the body to obtain a ratification would be frittered away by the debates and quarrels of the members upon subjects of minor importance, and it would break up in a row. This is plausible enough. I do not doubt the President's sincerity, but the uncertainty of ratification here consists in his ability, first, to bring together a quorum, and next to exercise sufficient influence to control the requisite majority. He has at Queretaro, in Toluca, in this city, and scattered through the country now, between sixty and seventy members, ready, it is said, to meet whenever the treaty is returned from Washington with the approval of our Government.

Insurrectionary movements against the government at Queretaro still continue to break out in the State of San Luis Potosi, notwithstanding the efforts of the Government to suppress them, and it is said that Paredes is there fomenting rebellion. Santa Anna, also, although it is reported he has applied through the Mexican government to Gen. Butler for a passport to leave the country and has obtained it, we hear, at one time, is on his way to San Luis Potosi to head a revolution, and at another, that he is at Tehuacan again with eight hundred men, prepared at the first opportunity to upset the existing government. His power, however, is now of the feeblest, and it may be, if he has such a force, he is waiting the withdrawal of our army to reestablish himself in power. Alvarez, too, has, by the seizure and imprisonment of Governor Alaguibel, and by numerous acts of disobedience, manifested contempt for the power of the government, and has been playing the tool of Santa Anna, which he will doubtless continue to do so long as required, although he has of late expressed himself willing to obey the government.—You will notice too, that the replies of the Governors of the States to Rosa's circular in relation to the treaty are various. Some demand the publication of the treaty; a few express themselves desirous of peace, and in such manner as leads to the supposition they will favor almost any terms that can be obtained, while others openly avow themselves war men. Problems in Mexican politics are always difficult of solution, and never more so than now. Notwithstanding, however, the demoralized state of the country and the apparent indifference of the great body of the population to peace or war, if the history of the past be a guide to the future, Pena y Pena by a *judicious* use of the two millions and a half which is to be advanced him by the parties here pecuniarily interested in peace, can overcome an opposition of so many conflicting elements and obtain a Congress to ratify the treaty. Yet, in this it is impossible to say what will occur in a day, a week or a month.

Generals Towson and Cushing and Col. Belknap, members of the court appointed to inquire into the difficulties between Generals Scott, Worth and Pillow, and Col. Duncan, arrived here yesterday, together with Captain Ridgely, the Judge Advocate, from Puebla. They were escorted by a company of Louisiana Mounted Men. The Court met this morning and transacted some preliminary business with closed doors. Day after to-morrow the Court meets again, when the first case to be taken up will be chosen, and next day the examination of the witnesses will commence. Col. Childs came up from Puebla, with the Court. He intends to return in about a week.

THE NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

A Letter from an Officer in the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico, dated Saltillo, February 12th, says: The Court of Inquiry, ordered by the President of the United States, for the purpose of receiving full information in relation to the mutiny which occurred in our Camp in August last, is now, and has been in session for several weeks. It promises to be a very tedious and tiresome Court. Col. Paine's friends rejoice that an opportunity has arisen, by which the world may know the *facts* in relation to this affair. My word for it, from my knowledge of the whole matter, he will be pronounced blameless. I have nothing to say against the two Lieutenants connected with the affair; if they can exonerate themselves from blame, I am sure I shall be glad. But, I tell you, the reinstating these Officers has had a bad effect. Up to the time of their arrival in Saltillo, peace and harmony prevailed in our Regiment—in fact, it was the happiest command in the whole country. They are again soured, from some cause unknown; but there can be no doubt of the same spirit working among them that was present in Camp at Buena Vista. This spirit of insubordination, I am happy to say, is confined to the four companies at Arispe's Mills. There is no danger of any more serious disturbance. C. C. Battle, Esq., is employed as Counsel by Lts. S. and P.

There had been but one death in the Regiment, this year, up to the 12th of February—George Rild, of Company H, at Saltillo. Very few cases of sickness in the Regiment.—*Raleigh Register.*

An extract from a private letter to a gentleman in Petersburg, says,—

"The Court of Inquiry is still sitting on Col. Payne's case, and is likely to sit a month or two longer at least. I have not the slightest doubt that the result will be highly honorable to the Colonel. I am deeply interested in his behalf. He is a fine officer and a gentleman. This opinion is universal among those who *know* him and are capable of forming an opinion on the subject.—North Carolina has reason to be proud of him. He has made her Regiment such as any State might be proud of. It is all his own work, and in order to perfect it he has encountered toil, hardship and mortification, such as none but the firmest and most indomitable spirit, sustained by the loftiest motives, could have struggled successfully against. The Regiment will see the difference when he is gone, for none can take his place. I understand that he intends to resign as soon as the result of the inquiry is made known."

FROM THE LINCOLN COURIER.

LETTER FROM MR. LEAK.

ROCKINGHAM, Richmond Co. }
Feb'y 15, 1848. }

My dear Sir—Your letter of the first instant has been received, through which I have been informed of the desire of many of the good citizens of Western North Carolina to present my name to the Democratic State Convention, shortly to assemble, to select a candidate for the Gubernatorial chair. And you ask, whether I would accept a nomination if tendered by that body!

I avail myself of the occasion with which a reply to the above interrogatory furnishes me, of giving publicity to my views on a matter that is intimately connected with the subject of your communication; as it is more than probable, from the indications of public sentiment to which you allude, as well as from information gathered from private correspondence, that my name would have been presented to the convention, with the implied understanding, that if selected, I would conform to the party usage of canvassing the State. To this usage I am opposed; and the reasons on which this opposition is founded I proceed briefly to state.

Of the propriety of a State Canvass, I have from its first introduction, entertained doubts, which have at length ripened into the conviction that it is fraught with evil, and should be abolished.

In theory it seems best to conform to the genius of our popular institutions, yet when carried into practice, its inconveniences are so great and it consequences so pernicious, that it contravenes the very principle which seemingly upholds it;—thereby showing it to be like many other things, right in theory but wrong in practice. I am opposed to it for the reason, that although Democratic in appearance, it is Aristocratic in its effects: as it *restricts* instead of enlarging, the circle from which a choice can be made, and confines it to a particular class—to men of "fluency of speech;" and as if still further to narrow the range of selection, it interposes a barrier to the elevation of all but men of *wealth*. For none but such (if they be prudent men) can make such a sacrifice of their time and means as a Canvass of the State requires. Now, although to myself individually, the expense of a canvass might be a matter of but little consideration, yet there are many in N. C. who possess qualifications which would adorn the Executive chair, against whom it operates to their entire exclusion. If such be its operations, in what does the difference consist, whether the Executive chair be limited in so many words to men of wealth, or a system be continued which is so expensive as to accomplish that result?

The tendency of a practice should be scrutinized with the same distrustful jealousy as that which watches the introduction of a new principle into organic law. But let the propriety of this practice become a "throned opinion"—deeply fixed and rooted in the minds of the people, and it will require a high degree of moral courage to assail it, and a still higher degree of self sacrificing patriotism to put it down.

I am further opposed to the practice, for the reason that an energetic Canvass not only endangers the health, but also the *life* of the candidate. In this I am sustained by the almost unanimous opinion of Western Carolina. The melancholy result of a recent campaign is fresh in the recollection of many who still mourn the loss of one whose life became a sacrifice to the labors and exposures of a summer's campaign. But for this the lamented Hoke might have been spared to fill those stations for which his talents and many virtues so pre-eminently distinguished him.

I am opposed to it because it introduces an improper standard as a test of qualification—insisting upon the non-essentials and overlooking those which should be of first importance. Although we may not yet have had occasion to complain that either usefulness as a citizen, enlarged views as a statesman, or character as a man has been overlooked, yet that such will be the consequence of this practice, I firmly believe.

If additional proof was wanting that these are not idle apprehensions, we have it in the recent fact that a highly respectable gentleman of the opposition has been forced to decline a nomination on similar grounds.

Finally, I am opposed to it from other and higher considerations. The shameful excesses and demoralizing influences of the "Hard Cider" Campaign, brought about by the President and candidates visiting from state to state, continue fresh in the recollection; and if this system of canvassing from county to county be not abolished, we may confidently predict, at no very distant day, the re-enactment of similar scenes. In the progress of the campaign, after the argument is exhausted the "revelry" will commence; excitement will produce excitement, one improper outlay will call forth another, until he will be most successful who is *most profuse*. In this condition of things the real interest of the State will be sacrificed, the morals of its citizens debauched, and the office filled by the mere political Demagogue, who by inflating himself with the "fumes" of an excited populace, has risen to a rank beyond his merit.

That questions may arise of such extraordinary moment, as to justify a "canvass" I cannot deny, but this should constitute the *exception* and not the *rule*.

In ordinary times and with the ordinary issues presented, a name as an exponent of the principles of the party, is far better, and is all sufficient.

In conclusion, permit me to say to you, and through you to my friends in Western N. C. and other portions of the state friendly to my nomination, that while I am neither insensible to the honor they seek to confer, nor unmoved with gratitude at this renewed manifestation of their confidence; yet entertaining the foregoing views I would not accept a nomination if made with the understanding, that I should "canvass" the State.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

W. F. LEAK

WM. LANDER, Esq.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES,

For April, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$36,000.

15 Drawn Ballots out of 78 Numbers.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 14, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 8, 1848.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of $36,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,1 , 4 prizes of 2,000, 10 of 1,500, 19 of 1, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 26 Wholes,
Ditto ditto 26 Halves,
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters,

$35,000.

200 Prizes of $600!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 15, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 15, 1848.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of $35,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,809, 2 of 2,000, 2 of 1,500, 2 of 1,400, 2 of 1, 300, 3 of 1,200, 200 of (lowest 3 nos.) 600, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,
Ditto ditto 26 Halves,
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters,

GRAND LOTTERY!

CAPITAL $60,000.

$20,000! $15,000!!

15 Drawn Ballots out of 75.

Nearly as many Prizes as Blanks!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 16, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 22, 1848.

A Package of 25 Tickets will contain 15 Drawn Numbers!

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of $60,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,400, 3 prizes of 3,000, 3 of 2,000, 4 of 1,500, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 600, 20 of 500, 40 of 400, 40 of 300, 300 of 250, &c. &c.

Tickets only $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,
Ditto ditto 25 Halves,
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters,
Ditto, ditto 25 Eighths,

40,000 Dollars!

13 Drawn Ballots out of 66 Numbers.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 17, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 29, 1848.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of $40,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 2,382, 5 prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 300, 10 of 250, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3.

Certificates of Packages of 22 Wholes, $120 00
Ditto ditto 22 Halves, 60 00
Ditto ditto 22 Quarters, 30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY.

Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Va.
9-4tpd

April 1, 1848.

Opinion and experience of the Editor of the Richmond News and Star, Dec. 8, 1845.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY Is constantly advertised in our columns. We feel bound to say that we put little faith generally in specifics and nostrums—much less in your cure alls. But a familiar use of this medicine for six or seven years past—during which time the editor who writes this has at intervals suffered with acute asthma, and he writing not so much for the benefit of the proprietors, as for that of those who are afflicted with that distressing disease; takes pleasure in saying that he has invariably found it beneficial to him in every case where it has been used promptly at the first indication of an attack, with entire and prompt relief. From having also observed it tried by others, he is of opinion that it is worthy of the confidence of the public.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR, CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The Caledonia's news from Europe is such a mingling of good and ill, that it is not easy to tell whether the one or the other predominates. It is true that there was no more bloodshed, and that the peace of Europe is so far preserved. But, as yet, it is Anarchy, and not Republicanism, that rules in France. Witness the total overshadowing of Odillon Barrot and other moderate men who commenced the Reform movement: Witness the narrow escape which the people's own government had from the people's swords: Witness the requirement that those who employed foreigners should discharge them and employ natives: and other radical measures already adopted. The N. Y. Commercial says, the struggle "is clearly taking, if it has not completely taken, the dreaded form of a "war by the *blouses* against the *bourgeoisie*"—that is, a struggle of those at the lowest side of fortune's wheel to pull down those more favored in position and to occupy their places—a struggle which cannot be contemplated without fearful expectancy of long continuance and the most frightful results.

"It is apparent, from the accounts before us, that all idea of restraining or even guiding the popular will is abandoned, doubtless from necessity, by the men composing the provisional Government. Thus we see that universal suffrage is demanded as a means of perpetuating the meliorations of the moment; and what are these? The restoration of all pawned articles to their owners, the redemption money paid by the State—the national palace to be converted into a poor house—work to be provided by the State for all who are out of employment—additional time given for the payment of debts—advance of the payment of interest on the national debt—poor citizens to be clothed at the expense of the state—the hours of labor to be reduced.

"These and such as these are the fruits of the revolution demanded by the *blouses*—by the men without property. But the need of these is not the result of defects in Government—the supply of this need is not the legitimate office of a change in Government. To exact this supply is the office of a social, not a political revolution; and it is impossible that a social revolution, so extensive and sweeping, can be suddenly achieved without disorder, tumult, strife, disorganization. Great interests are hostile, must be hostile, to such changes. The attempt to make such must be followed by struggles more or less enduring; if brief, taking the form of riot—if protracted, that of civil war."

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says that "the Decrees of the Provisional government are of the most radical character, going far beyond simple Republicanism, and embodying many of the principles of Communism and Socialism."

The condition of the French funds shows, that, notwithstanding the recognition of the Republic by other nations, *confidence* in its stability is not established. The monarchies of Europe are evidently disinclined to meddle with any government which France may establish; believing no doubt, that they will have enough to do to take care of their own affairs.

The trade of all nations will be seriously affected, our own not the least so. But it is supposed that vast amounts of money will come here from Europe for investment in stocks and property.

There will be no relief to the present state of anxiety till the action of the Constituent Assembly of 900 members, to assemble on the 20th inst. shall have manifested what is to be the government, and policy, of France. Let us hope for the best.

Below will be found the news.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!
FRENCH REVOLUTION COMPLETE!
A REPUBLIC ESTABLISHED.
LOUIS PHILIPPE AND HIS FAMILY SAFE IN ENGLAND.
A NEW ASSEMBLY TO BE CALLED.

The Caledonia arrived at Boston on Monday evening, fifteen days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Sunday, March 12th. Her advices are just two weeks later than those by the Cambria.

The *Liverpool Times* of Sunday, the 12th instant, says,

"The revolution in France is now *un fait accompli*. The abdication of Louis Philippe; the appointment and rejection of the regency; the complete triumph of the Parisians over the army; the establishment of a Provisional Government; the proclamation of a republic; the overthrow of the House of Peers and titled distinctions; the precipitate and abject flight of all the members of the Orleans family and their misguided Ministry to England or other places of exile; the immediate recognition of the new republic of France by Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, and *the United States*, have all fallen in such rapid succession that the events of every hour come teeming with some mighty occurrence affecting the destinies of whole nations and dynasties.

"As the Revolution of July was the work of the Bourgeoisie, so is the revolution of 1848 the act and deed of the working classes, who have sealed the inauguration of their labors with their own blood. The question which every one asks of his neighbor is, "*will it last?*" Every man in England, and, we believe, elsewhere, hopes so.

"The French are but in the first stage of transition. They must not only teach, but they must secure obedience from the masses, before the regular edifice which is to crown their hopes can be raised. If the foundations are laid in peace, the French people may erect a proud monument to consecrate throughout all ages the glory and liberty of a gallant people. But, if the elements of war insinuate their fatal agency into the fabric, the whole will assuredly crumble into dust and perish.

"The Provisional Government became constituted by a usurpation, or rather by the free choice of the Mob; but, however that may be, eleven members established a supreme authority at the Hotel de Ville.

"Royalty and Peerage have been swept away in a few brief hours; but hunger, gaunt hunger, and one hundred thousand mouths yawned around the seat of government, and something was to be done immediately to appease the multitude. The gigantic system of out door relief was conceived and immediately executed. Formidable legions of national guards were then formed at a stipend per day. These have been packed off to the frontiers. The compact between the employers and the employed was broken, and in a short time a decree was passed limiting the hours of labor. The journals were also to be propitiated, and accordingly the stamp duty was removed. But these and numerous other decrees will not satisfy the hungry; nor does the taxing of one large class, who earn bread by their industry, in order that another class may carry a musket on the frontier in the garb of a national guard, tend to carry out to its legitimate end the old received Jacobin doctrine of liberty, equality, and fraternity.

"Again, another decree has gone forth that a new National Assembly is to be called on the 20th of April, when the Provisional Government will resign its power into the hands of the definitive Government. Universal suffrage and vote by ballot are to secure liberty, equality, and fraternity to France. It is quite clear that the good work-people of Paris will have the vast majority in the new Assembly; leaving more or less profitable occupations, they will try their hands as statesmen. In the mean time shipping and commerce are at a stand; the funds have fallen enormously; considerable failures are announced; clubs are in the course of formation, to advise or overawe the government; strikes among the workmen are becoming more numerous; daily operatives demand an increase of wages, and have expelled large bodies of the English for their rivalry in the construction of railways.

"Our latest advices from Paris (March 9th) represent the city as tranquil, but the financial crisis continued unabated, and some eminent houses are spoken of as being in difficulties. No farther failures have been announced; the funds had fallen considerably. On the 8th the three per cent. funds opened at 50 francs, and after having been done at 46f., closed at 47.; whilst the 5 per cents. opened at 85f., done at 74f. and closed at 75f., [being a fall in the securities of some thirty per cent.]

"There was no tumult or agitation; all was sad and gloomy. Men came and offered their securities for money only at whatever price they could get, but scarcely a buyer could be found.

"Eight hundred mercantile firms, connected with the Paris Bourse, waited on the Provisional Government to ask further delay of a month on bills due on the 29th ultimo, which by the desire of Government had already been extended to the 10th instant. It not being accorded them, they were said to have threatened to dismiss their clerks and workmen, and announced their determination not to satisfy their engagements.

"The account of the revolution in Paris reached Vienna on the 1st instant, and produced a most profound impression. The consternation which prevailed there cannot be described. The 5 per cents. fell from 95 to 82f.

"The Archbishop of Paris, accompanied by two Vicars General, presented himself to the Provisional Government on Tuesday and gave in his adhesion to the new order of things in the name of the entire Clergy of the Diocese.

"The coming elections in France excite great attention. The Government, aware of the serious importance of this matter, were preparing for the crisis.

"The Chateau of Neuilly has been sacked and burnt to the ground.

In Paris, it is said, the colonels of the 108th and 78th were massacred by their own men for refusing to march against the Tuileries. The palace of the Tuileries has been converted into an hospital, under the name of Le Hotel d'Invalids.

The Rouen railroad is stopped. The populace have burnt the bridge of Amiens. The statue of the Duc d'Orleans, which stood in the court of the Louvre, has been taken down.

It could scarcely be anticipated but that the great movement which has convulsed France should have been felt in some degree in the British Islands.

In London a trifling disposition to riot was experienced in the early part of the week, but the disorderlies were confined to mischievous boys and citizens out of employment. Order was speedily restored.

In Glasgow the tumults were more serious, and several persons were unfortunately shot by the military. The rioters in that city were mercly thieves, who plundered the shops and had evidently no political object in view.

In Manchester some tendency to disturbance has been exhibited, but every thing is now quiet. In Liverpool tranquility has been undisturbed. Numbers of unemployed persons and others have assembled on the Exchange, but no political feeling is observed.

In Ireland no breach of the peace has yet taken place, but the exciting language of a certain portion of the press, which surpasses any thing within our recollection, has not escaped the attention of the authorities. We have no apprehension of any disturbance of the public peace, throughout England generally, by a rising of political opinions, although the depressed state of trade and the existing uncertainty naturally incident to the affairs of the continent might, we fear, produce a state of disquietude and suffering amongst numerous classes for some time to come.

Arrival of the Ex-King of France and the Queen of the French at New Haven—Brighton, March 3d.—We have great pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of the ex-King and Queen of the French. The King in landing, was dressed in a green blouse and blue overcoat, borrowed of the captain of the Express.

The King had not, in fact, a change of clothing. The ex-King and Queen have for some days been moving from farm-house to farm-house, in the neighborhood of Treport. They were nearly exhausted by fatigue, and on his arrival the King stated that a night or two back he thought to have given himself up.

Louis Philippe and the ex-Queen, with a male and female attendant, who had during the week constituted the suite of their royal master and mistress, embarked on board a French fishing boat, near Treport, with the intention of attempting to cross the channel. At sea the party was picked up by the Express, Southampton and Havre steamboat, which immediately steered for New Haven.

On landing the ex King and Queen were welcomed by the inhabitants nearly the whole of whom had the gratification of being shaken by the hand of Louis Philippe. Her Majesty's first act was to despatch a messenger to Brighton to procure the attention of Mr. Packhouse; the second to write a letter to our gracious sovereign, communicating intelligence of her arrival.

The following is a correct statement of the abode of the different members of the Royal family: Louis Philippe and Marie Amelia, who have assumed the title of Count and Countess de Neuilly, are at Claremont, with whom also the Duke and Duchess de Nemours and two children; the Count de Eau, the Duc de Alencon, and the Duc and Duchess de Montpensier, the Duchess of Saxe Coburg; the Princess Clementine is staying with her husband, the Duke on a visit to her Majesty at Buckingham palace; the Duchess of Orleans, with the Count de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, are stated to have arrived at Emes on the 24; the Prince and Duchess de Joinville were at Algiers at the date of the latest advices from that city, and the Queen of Belgium and the Princess Sophia are at Brunel.

PARIS, February 25.

The Castle of Vincennes surrendered, this morning, after a very slight resistance. Most of the fortifications have surrendered.

The busts of Louis Philippe are broken everywhere.

On the 26th February, the people, in vast numbers, armed with sabres and bayonets, surrounded the building in which the Provisional government was assembled, with an apparent determination to destroy this work of their own hands, as they had destroyed every vestige of monarchy. But, with great difficulty, the eloquent Lamartine prevailed on them to disperse. A party then proceeded to destroy the printing offices, but that too was arrested.

"By order of the mob," says a Paris paper, all English men or women, employed as servants, laborers, &c. were required to be discharged, and great numbers of poor half starved creatures were making their way to the coast to return to England.

The Provisional government had decreed the immediate emancipation of all slaves in the French colonies.

280 citizens of the United States waited on the Provisional government, delivered an address of congratulation, presented two flags, (of the U. S. and France.) They were kindly received.

The King's estates have been confiscated.

The hospital list shows that the number of wounded is 428, of whom 350 are civilians, and 78 military. Number of killed 170.

SPEECH OF MR. RUSH.

The following is the speech of Mr. Rush, the American Minister, recognising the provisional government:—

Gentlemen: As the Representative of the United States, and charged with the care of the rights and interests of my country and my fellow-citizens residing in France, and being at too great a distance to await instructions from my government, I seize the earliest opportunity of offering my congratulations, persuaded that my government will approve the step in which I have taken the initiative. I cannot omit to remind you of the alliance and friendship which has so long existed between France and the United States. I am certain that loud and universal expressions of hope arise in my country for the prosperity, happiness, and glory of France, under the institutions now inaugurated in conformity with the will of the nation. Americans have an ardent hope that, under the wisdom of France, these institutions will have results of which the magnanimous conduct of her people in late events affords presage.

Under similar institutions, the U. States have enjoyed 70 years of increasing prosperity, with a government of stability; and if the Union gives to others the choice of government, without interference, it naturally feels gratified in seeing another nation under similar institutions assuring to themselves the benefits of social order and public liberty. Permit me to employ the words which Washington, the great founder of our republic, used on similar occasions, and terminate this by adding my congratulations, and the earnest hope that the friendship of the two republics may be co-extensive in duration."

M. Arago replied to Mr. Rush. He was delighted to re-echo the words of Washington, and hoped that a lasting friendship would spring up between the republics.

M Dupont De L'Eure addressing the embassador said: "Sir in offering my hand I assure you that the French tender the hand of friendship to the Americans."

When they quitted the Hotel de Ville the guard presented arms. Cries of "Long live the Republic of the United States," saluted the Ambassador.

LONDON, March 10, 1848.

The commercial accounts which you will receive by this steamer are of the gloomiest character. In England trade generally is exceedingly depressed, and in the manufacturing districts no transactions are reported, and the greatest gloom prevails. As a necessary result, thousands of operatives are without work, and it is feared that they will soon commit terrible excesses.

A financial crisis is reported in most of the Continental cities. Confidence is gone—money is scarce—trade is dull, and several heavy failures are announced.

English and foreign Stocks have fallen very much during the last fortnight.

English Consols, which touched 90 before the French revolution, went down to 79 during its progress. They afterward advanced, but have been fluctuating every day. They are quoted this afternoon at 81.

The Palace of Neuilly is burnt to the ground; the splendid country mansion of Baron Rothschild at Surenne has also been burnt, under the impression that it was royal property; and the persons who destroyed it, on discovering the mistake, sent a deputation to apologise. The Northern Railway has suffered greatly.

The conduct of the French Government in confiscating the whole of the *private* property of the Royal Family, is severely censured.

In the House of Commons on the 28th of February:

In reply to Mr. Hume, Lord John Russell said, in reference to the intelligence from France, "I can assure the hon. member that her Majesty's government has no intention whatever of interfering with the form of government which the French people may choose to adopt, or in any way to meddle with the internal affairs of that nation."

This announcement was received with great cheering from all parts of the house.

Lord John Russell has abandoned his odious income tax measure.

Attempt to Assassinate the Emperor of Russia. Our Berlin correspondent, under date of February 29th, states that disturbances had broken out in Russian capital, and an attempt had been made on the Emperor's life.

The public debt of France is about a thousand millions of dollars. It was feared that the new government would repudiate it; but they have manifested no such intention. The stock had fallen from 75 to 49.

Prussia.—A correspondent at Cologne writes that the middle classes of Prussia, as in the Rhenish States, are determined to achieve political independence and have a voice in government. They are peaceful and devotedly attached to the government, but firmly assert their rights.

Austria.—The resignation of Prince Metternich is announced for a certainty in Paris. On the 8th the news of events in Paris caused consternation at Rheims. There was a grand council of all the Ministers. Thirty thousand troops are to advance to Italy without delay. At Munich a rising had taken place, and a constitution extorted from the King at the point of the bayonet itself.

Italy.—The last advices from Italy stated that the King had once more violated his solemn promise, and has carried fire and sword into the city of Messina, which had been bombarded forty hours by royal troops. The Porto Franco is a most entirely burnt down, causing a loss of ten millions of francs. It is said that the Messinese have attacked the citadel of that city and taken it by force.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, March 12.

Cotton.—Upland, ordinary, 3¾d to 4¼d; fair 4¾; good 5¼. Under the influence of a revolutionary spirit on the continent, producing considerable uneasiness at home and a tendency to tumult in the manufacturing districts, this market has receded fully three-eighths per lb. Great embarrassment has been felt within the last few days, retarding the inclination to buy, and altogether extinguishing speculation. Purchasers are only providing for immediate wants.

SERIOUS THOUGHTS.—The Baltimore Patriot's Washington correspondent says,—

"A volunteer regiment for France, is already raising in New York! Our good people think it is not only their right, but their manifest destiny to interfere with all quarters, in any part of the world, between the people and their rulers, and to side with the former! How will this new revolution in Paris be received in Canada? How will it affect the French population there? How long will it be before they will be again in rebellion against their British rulers, with whole brigades of our free and independent citizens to aid them? And then how long will it be before England and the United States will be at war? Who can tell? Will it be a year, or two years, or four?

"Ireland too will take courage—and we will help her! down-trodden, oppressed Ireland! Our Anglo-Saxon military spirit is up, fully aroused. The Genius of Liberty and Spirit of Conquest are upon us, and our voice is for war! What if we have a public debt of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars already! May we not have it larger while our hand is in? It can never be paid, except by means of direct taxes, and *they* can never be collected! Why then not have a large public debt as well as a small one?

"Are we not running quite as wild as this? Let the sober and reflecting men of the country ponder on the subject. It is time!"

SYMPATHY MEETINGS.—Meetings of congratulation at the French Revolution have been held in several of the Northern cities. At that in Washington city, several members of Congress spoke, viz: Messrs Cass, Hannegan, Tompkins, Barringer, Allen, Stewart and Cabell.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE CAMPAIGN.—As we anticipated, Mr. Manly commenced the canvass for Governor by making his first speech in his native county of Chatham, among his old friends and neighbors. We learn from one who was present that he spoke for more than an hour, during the late Superior Court week in Pittsborough, and that his speech was a very able one, comparing very advantageously with the speeches of his two eminent predecessors. There were finely wrought passages on the war, on the Court Martial on Scott, on the treatment of Taylor, and especially on his long and intimate connection with the county of Chatham. Our informant says that Mr. Manly will be apt to excite an enthusiasm wherever he goes this campaign.

MR. LEAK'S LETTER.—At the earnest request of several of our subscribers in Richmond county, we publish the letter of Mr. Leak in which he avows his determination to decline the nomination for Governor, if coupled with the condition that he shall canvass the State. The letter is well written, and would have found a place in our paper without a request if it were not a season of great press upon our columns.

There are undoubtedly objections to a personal canvass by the candidates for Governor; but there are advantages also, which should not be overlooked. The discussions are of an infinitely higher order, as to ability, dignity, and impressiveness, than those common in the county canvass generally. The people are more instructed and less excited by them than by a personal contest between neighbors, in which the voters are plied with liquor, as is generally the case in the county contests, but never can be the case, and never would be tolerated, in the Gubernatorial election. It is by no means an unimportant object to enlighten the public mind on the condition and interests of the country; and this is done to a material extent by public speeches of candidates—perhaps more in that way than in any other, except by the press.

Upon the whole, considering the present condition of things, neither party seems to be at all willing to give up the practice, though here and there is found one who disapproves of it.

We publish the great Speech of Mr. Webster, on the War. Read it.

Mr. J. J. Yopp has withdrawn from the Wilmington Gazette, and Mr. J. I. Bryan has assumed the entire control of that paper.

THE RAIL ROAD SURVEY.—We are pleased to state, that Capt. Childe's Corps of Engineers, under the charge of Mr. O'Sullivan, Resident Engineer, has completed the Survey to Raleigh, and will start on to-morrow for the South Carolina line.

We understand that the route to Raleigh is of the most favorable character, there being, in the whole 53 miles, no mile in which the grade will be greater than 45 feet.

As the Route South will present even fewer obstacles, and the Survey will of course progress with even more rapidity, we hope that our neighbors and friends of Cheraw, Bennettsville, and Camden, will be prepared to welcome the Corps at the State line, and forward the work to its completion.

GREAT RAIL ROAD SCHEME.—A large meeting of citizens of Charleston unanimously resolved to subscribe $500,000 to the Nashville and Chattaucoga Rail Road, the completion of which will open a direct rail road communication from Nashville, Tennessee, to the Atlantic, at Charleston and Savannah.

COTTON.—The two last Steamers from Europe have brought news which has sadly affected the interests of the holders of our great staple. The Cambria's accounts produced a fall of about ½ cent; and the Caledonia's have sent it down from ½ to ¾ more. In New York on Friday last, Uplands were worth but 6¼ to 7¼; "Good" was selling at 7¼. At Charleston the quotations are 5½ to 7¾, "Liverpool fair" has sold at 6¾. At Columbia 4¾ to 6¼. At Augusta nothing doing.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,709,362 bales, against 1,468,597 last year—increase 240,765 bales. The increase at New Orleans is nearly 300,000 bales, at Mobile nearly 100,000; whilst there is a great falling off in the Atlantic States.

NEW COTTON FACTORY.—The Randolph Herald mentions the commencement of operations of the Island Ford Manufacturing Company's Cotton Factory, at Franklinsville, in that county, with a capital of $14,000, to be increased to $20,000. The building is 61 by 30 feet, three stories and an attic. 528 spindles are in operation, and it is designed to put in as many more and 30 looms.

There are two other Factories in the neighborhood—the Randolph at Franklinsville, and the Cedar Falls.

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.—The letters from Washington, from the intelligent correspondents of papers in various parts of the country, put us in possession, often, of incidents and facts, sometimes important and generally interesting, which do not find their way into the Washington papers. They are the under currents, by which things on the surface are guided, and great events shaped. We propose to throw together a few of these incidents, facts, surmises, &c.

And first, it is roundly asserted that there is about to be a blow up in the Cabinet—that Mr. Buchanan is to retire, in consequence of disagreements and jealousies between himself and the President, and manœuvres to which these jealousies have led the Secretary of State. The President is well understood to be a candidate for re-election, if he can obtain the nomination of the Convention. He is understood, however, to have led Mr Buchanan to think that he was favorable to *his* election; and to have fed up Cass and Woodbury with the same hopes of his influence for the succession to *them*. Under these circumstances Mr. Buchanan is said to have kept in his confidence, and probably in his pay, the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, and furnished him with the Treaty, the correspondence, &c., and kept him fully advised from day to day of the secret proceedings of the Senate thereon. This correspondent is stated to have omitted no opportunity to laud Mr. Buchanan, *and to abuse and decry Mr. Polk and Gov. Cass.* Of course this excited the ire of Mr Buchanan's master, the President, and of Mr. Cass. And it has led to an inquiry in secret session of the Senate, into the mode by which the Treaty was divulged. This inquiry is aimed at Mr. Buchanan, and it is hoped by his rivals that it will lead to his retirement from the State Department, either voluntarily or by request. The Committee at first consisted of Messrs. Bradbury, Badger, and Westcott; but Mr. Badger declined serving; and Messrs. Davis, Underwood and Hannegan were added. They had the author of the letters of Galviensis under examination on oath, whose testimony, it is stated, positively exonerated all the Senators, its officers and printers, from any agency in divulging the Treaty. He refused to tell who supplied him with it.

The N. Y. Herald has published the documents accompanying the treaty. The President is said to have informed the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee "that he apprehended the publication of these papers would *defeat the ratification of the treaty by Mexico*." The question as to who furnished them for publication is, under these circumstances, one of much importance.

The correspondent of the Charleston Courier (neutral) says that this investigation was gotten up by the enemies of Mr. Buchanan (in his own party, we infer,) who hoped to injure him and benefit some other Locofoco aspirant to the Presidency. He attributes the President's remark that the disclosure might defeat the treaty, to the same cause. Mr Buchanan was very busy about the Senate, calling out and conversing with Senators.

The result of it all, is, as we learn by the last mail, that on Friday last, after a five hours' secret session, the Senate had Mr. Newgen, the Herald correspondent, *committed to prison*, for refusing to tell who furnished him with the Treaty and Correspondence.

SENATOR FOOTE.—Perhaps there is no member of Congress who has a higher opinion of himself than Mr. Foote of Mississippi; and it is exceedingly doubtful whether there is one who has a smaller foundation for his faith in himself. There is a rich scene in the official report of the Senate's debates, in which Mr. Hale of N. H. elicited roars of laughter at the expense of Mr. Foote. We wish we had room for it. The Senator had not sense enough to see how ridiculous his officiousness made him; and so, a day or two afterwards he got up another scene, which is thus described in the report of the North American:

"Mr. Foote was pleased to introduce another of his daily scenes, so offensive to the decorum and propriety of the body.

"Mr. Badger was speaking in reply to some remarks of Gen. Cass, when Mr. Foote rose to interrupt him for explanation. Mr. Badger very properly declined to yield the floor, and when he concluded, General Cass rejoined. At the first opportunity, the little Senator from Mississippi was again on his legs and called the attention of the Chamber to the manifest disrespect with which he had been treated by the Senator from North Carolina, substantially, for refusing to notice him,—and demanded to know whether an insult was designed. Mr. Badger answered that he offered no affront. He was replying to the Senator from Michigan, and he could not discover how any explanation or observation from the Senator from Mississippi could be relevant to his purpose—for this reason, he had refused to be interrupted.

"Mr. Foote expressed himself satisfied; and then indulged in a ridiculous parade of what he was pleased to call his rights of equality on the floor. He prefaced his charge upon Mr. Badger with an attack upon the "letter-writers," alleging that they had represented him as violating the dignity of the body and as unworthy of the notice of its members. If this person meant to include me in his comments, I plead guilty and stand ready to make good all I have said, in any form he pleases. I repeat, that he has constantly outraged the propriety of the Senate, and by his impertinent interference and pragmatical disposition, contributes to depreciate its character and elevated standing. The most efficacious remedy for these flagrant misdemeanors, was the one adopted by Mr. Badger—silent contempt. Nothing but such a treatment will ever enlighten that individual as to a correct appreciation of the true honor and dignity of the Senate, which his highly exceptionable deportment has already sufficiently lowered. When he learns better manners, and begins to understand what Senatorial decency really is, he will receive the same consideration that other gentlemen do who respect them, and not before, at my hands.

"After this episode, Mr. Mangum made one of his happiest *impromptu* efforts—a branch of public speaking, by the way, in which he has few equals and no superiors. His proverbial courtesy, high bearing and cultivated intellect, always attract to him the ear of the chamber and fill the galleries."

The Reporter of the N. Y. Express also describes the scene, as follows:—

"Mr. Foote, as usual, made an exhibition of himself, but this time much mortified, and a little from the general contempt manifested for him on all sides of the chamber. He complained that the Senator from N. C., Mr. Badger, would not notice,—would not yield the floor to him,—and he wanted,—and there was a terrible manner in that *wanted to know*,—whether the Senator from N. Carolina designed any disrespect to him by declining to give way to him. If he did, he should answer him in a manner (and here the manner was terrible,) what his answer would call for.

"Mr. Badger, who is one of the most mild and amiable men in the Senate, and courteous to the extremest point of propriety, answered that he offered no disrespect to the Senator. He did not yield the floor because the Senator from Mississippi interposed when he was replying to the Senator from Michigan.

"Mr. Foote was half satisfied and half not, and vented his bile upon the letter-writers and the press, the same gentlemen he provoked by his Tammany Hall speech. The abused letter-writers will make him immortal before they have done with him, and he will learn that it were for him

"Better to have a bad epitaph when dead,
Than their ill report while living."

OFFICE HUNTING.—An example of the indecent and heartless conduct to which office hunting leads, is given in a late letter from Washington. The U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia has been ill for some months, and as his office is a lucrative one, the President has been beseiged with applications for the expected and *desired* vacancy! Among those who are thus longing for the death of the poor man, are some who are already fattening upon the spoils. Indeed such men are usually the most ravenous seekers of this kind of public plunder. Forgetting that their own death is looked forward to with hope by the whole hungry brood which surrounds them, they are never satisfied with the place which they have whilst there is a hope of the death of some body who has a fatter berth. Of all modes of getting a living, the most degrading is that of living upon the public, as offices are at present dispensed.—Not to the worthy are they given, not to the modest merit which waits to be sought for; not to integrity, and ability, and fitness; but to the sturdy begger, who scents disease and death afar off, and in the very presence of the weeping widow and orphans that are to be, endeavors to pluck out the eyes of the dying—not yet dead—incumbent, who stands in the way of their preferment.

Among the legion of applicants for the Marshal's place, to be bestowed as soon as he shall have "shuffled off this mortal coil," is said to be Mr. Auditor McCalla, (who got his present office as a reward for having slandered Mr. Clay in the last Presidential election, and who will doubtless be promoted now if Mr. Clay should be again a candidate.) Mr. Albert Smith of Maine, who is just out of a four years' profitable sinecure office, and of course wishes to be rolled into another equally or more profitable; Gen. Wallace of Va., who had the promise of a commission to Mexico; and, not getting that, is certainly entitled to this.

And it is stated that the President not only does not kick from his presence such a greedy gang, but actually encourages them!

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 27th, Mr. Niles spoke at length on the Loan bill, and against the estimates and views of the Secretary of the Treasury. He considered our commercial prosperity as on the decline, and likely to compel a resort to a higher tariff or direct taxes to pay the large national debt.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., inquired of the chairman of the Committee on Finance if he conceived that the public debt, should the war be closed on the 30th June next, would be less than one hundred millions?

Mr Atherton replied that it would depend on so many contingencies that he could not say. He alluded to the late treaty, that would take twenty millions. He thought if the war continued another year it would only require twenty millions in addition.

On Tuesday, after a speech by Mr. Phelps, the Loan Bill was passed, 34 to 2, (Messrs. Baldwin and Hale.)

An Executive Session was held.

On Wednesday, nothing of interest, except that Mr. Allen asked and obtained leave to report resolutions congratulating the people of France on the establishment of a Republic. Ordered to be printed.

On Thursday, Mr. Allen's resolutions came up, and Mr. Baldwin moved their reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Calhoun thought that action upon the resolution at the present moment would be premature. The French people had already, it was true, done much. They had effected a mighty revolution, overthrown a powerful monarchy, and decreed the establishment of a republic. All this had been accomplished with wonderful facility, and without extraordinary bloodshed or confusion. But all was not yet completed. We should wait, and see whether a republic had really and firmly been established before interfering. Our Government should proceed with caution, and defer definite action in the matter, until intelligence shall have been received of the result of the convention to meet on the 20th April.

Mr. C. would therefore move to lay the resolutions on the table, expressly declaring that it was only upon the ground of the whole affair being premature in point of time.

The motion was negatived by 14 to 28.

Mr. Allen moved to make the resolutions the special order for the first Monday of May.

Mr. Underwood thought that too soon.

Mr. Douglass opposed delay. What credit, he asked, would be reflected upon ourselves, or what good would it do France, if we were to wait, until the struggle was over, before our congratulations were proffered! If our sympathies are to depend upon success, and not upon merits, then a postponement was not to be deprecated. But the revolutionists had made a glorious beginning, and now was the time to offer our congratulations and sympathy.

After further debate, on motion of Mr. Hannegan the Senate without taking final action upon the resolutions went into Executive session.

On Friday, Mr. Allen's resolutions were briefly discussed by Messrs. Baldwin, Allen and Downs; and then the Senate went into Executive session.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the Speaker presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, expressing thanks to Congress and the committee that escorted the remains of Mr. Adams.

The House refused, 87 to 87, to take up the Ten Regiment Bill.

The Indian Appropriation bill was debated, amended, and passed.

On Tuesday, the bill to organize a Territorial Government in Oregon was taken up and debated.

On Wednesday, debate arose on the bill to refund money advanced to equip volunteers.

On Thursday, nothing of interest, except a speech in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, by Mr. Hilliard of Ala.

On Friday, private bills occupied the sitting.

BARFIELD AGAIN FOUND GUILTY.—We learn that John Barfield had his new trial at Johnston Superior Court last week, and was again found guilty of the Murder of Alfred Flowers. The prosecution by Hon. R. Strange, defence by Hon. Geo E. Badger.

John Jacob Astor, the richest man in the United States, died in New York on Wednesday last, aged 85. His estate is estimated at 40 millions of dollars.

He came to this country from the Duchy of Baden in 1784, a steerage passenger, with a few dollars worth of property. He made money in every way, but the foundation of his fortune was laid in the Fur Trade on the North-West Coast. He has made millions by the rise of real estate in New York and elsewhere. He has not been happy in his family, one of his two sons being imbecile from his birth. He had two daughters, one of whom married Count Rumpff, of France, and is dead, and the other, who is also dead, married Mr. Bristagl, a clergyman and an author, now residing at Bristol, Rhode Island.

WHO MADE POLK PRESIDENT?—It has been generally supposed that Gen. Saunders had much to do with the making of a President out of Mr. Polk, by his two-thirds rule, which killed off all the prominent men of the party, and obliged the Convention to take one who had not been dreamed of. But Mr. Trist says, in his official correspondence from Mexico, that Gen. Gideon J. Pillow publicly boasts in Mexico that *he* made Polk President, and now controls his administration!

General Taylor writes the following in reply to the nomination sent him from the mass meeting held at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 8th of January:

BATON ROUGE, (LA.) January 23, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: Your complimentary communication of the 10th instant, enclosing to me a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted on the 8th instant, by a public meeting of my fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, in Montgomery, Alabama, has been received.

For the high honor which they have been pleased to confer upon me by thus nominating me for the Presidency of the United States, and for the very kind language in which they have seen fit to notice my past life and services, I beg you, as their representatives, to accept my profound acknowledgments, and to assure my fellow-citizens who composed this meeting that I shall offer no active opposition to the use of my name in connection with this responsible office, as long as they continue to use it thus independent of party distinctions.

I am, gentlemen, with high respect, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

MARRIED,

At Walker's Bluff, Bladen county, on the 22d ult., by Rev. H. A. Munroe, ALEX'R McALISTER, Esq., of Cumberland, to Miss EMILY, daughter of Hugh McDougald, dec'd.

In Bladen county, at the residence of Mr Thos. Lane, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. Dr Drane, of Wilmington, ROBERT P. HALL, Esq., of Geo., to Miss MARY D. ASHE.

In New Hanover county, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Colin Shaw, Mr. THOMAS H. TATE, to Miss MARY S. COLVIN.

In Sampson county, on the 28th inst., by the Rev. John L. Clifton, Mr. SOLOMON J. BARFIELD, (son of Mr John Barfield,) of Wayne county, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. B. R. Hood, of Clinton. [Exchange papers are requested to copy.]

DIED,

In Wadesborough, on the 22d ultimo, after a short illness, Mr. JARED S. ARNOLD, formerly of Connecticut.

At Long Creek, in New Hanover county, on the 20th ult., Mr. DAVID BLOODWORTH, aged 54 years.

In Duplin county, on the 17th inst., Mr. JAS. P. DAVIS, one of the Commoners from that county in the last General Assembly. On the 18th, Mr. HARDY BRYANT, aged about 70. Also, on the 18th, Mr. JAMES SULLIVAN, aged about 60.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—April 4.

Brandy, p'ch,	55 a 75	Lard,	7½ a 8½
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	20 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	24 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 7	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	52 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	7 a 10
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	28 a 32
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings,	7 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,	16 "

REMARKS.—Cotton dull and declining, principal sales at 6 to 7. Flour 5 to 5½. Corn 55. Bacon 7½ to 8.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7½ to 8, light receipts. Corn 57 to 65. Flour 5 50 to 6. Lard 7½ to 8. Lumber very dull at 8 to 8 50, 5 50 to 6, and 5 to 5 50. Timber, fair supply, at 4 to 7 50 for Mill, 8 to 9 for Shipping. 87 hhds. Molasses sold at 19½. Turpentine 2 15 to 2 25 for soft and 1 15 for hard, receipts light and prices firm. Spirits declined to 29. Tar 1 35. Shingles dull at $1. Whiskey 26.

At Cheraw, Cotton 5 to 7¼, principally 6¼ to 7—market dull. Receipts for 7 months 8,683 bales. No change in other articles.

At New York, Corn 52 to 53. Flour 6 37 to 6 62. Nothing doing in Naval Stores.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 27—Steamer Cotton Plant, with goods for E W Willkings, D & W McLaurin, J & T Waddill, H L Myrover & Co, C T Haigh & Son, J D Williams, T S Lutterloh, Murchison Reid & Co, Ray & Pearce, J Huske & Son, J McKellar.

March 29—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for S J Hinsdale, Hall, Sackett & Co, J H & J Martine, A Johnson & Co, G & H McMillan, Hall & Hall, Mrs S J Hart, S Boon, H Branson, J & T Waddill, Cook & Powell, C Lutterloh, John Brown, D Johnson, J Huske & Son, C Benbow, and S W Tillinghast & Co, of this place; and for E & W Smith, J Smith, R A Crook, Jas. Watson & Co, Shelly & Field, Jenkins & Roberts, C B Wheeler, Hunt & Gardner, S Jackson, J B Lord, H Crutchfield, Brown & Elliott, A Gainey & Co, Geret & Lesburger, Brown & Moffatt, and T Simpson.

March 30—Steamer Wm B Meares, with goods for W C James & Co, E Penry, J M Johnson, G W Johnson, E L & J A Pemberton, Bonner & Crist, R A King, J H Thompson, Elliott & Co, Scott & McAdoo, B Rose & Son, H & E J Lilly, Johnson & Smith, G Womack, Dr H McNeill, H C Davis, J Cheek, A B Marsh & Co, R & A B Marsh & Co, Cedar Falls Co, Brown & Moffit, Marsh & Moffit, M Brown & Son, W Draughon, Blount's Creek Co, J McIver, J R & J Sloan, G & H McMillan, McRorie & Bailey, Rankin & McLean, Douthel, Bethel & Co, W S Pemberton, G McNeill, N Gibson, J D Starr, Island Ford Co, J P Covington, S T Hawley & Son, Cooper & Gowan, R Baldwin, T S Lutterloh, Murchison Reid & Co, Abernathy & Roseman, R W Goldston, A Griffis, T C Pfohl, D R Bell, C Lutterloh, J Kyle, Cook & Taylor, W Roper & Co, E Welsh, C Stauber, G Greenfield, C D Kleehn, W Welsh, W Winkler, Rockfish Co, J D Williams, W T Horne, B G Worth, Worth & Sanders, C T Haigh & Son, H Hix, Hix & Earnhardt, Earnhardt & Hix, Barnhardt & Hix, R Gray, B Coffin, J Worth, J M Mullunix, E Fuller, H L Myrover & Co, T J Johnson & Co.

March 31—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for A Johnson & Co, C T Haigh & Son, J D Williams, Cook & Powell, P P Johnson & Co, M V Jones, B Rose & Son, Mrs. Waddill, and J C Dobbin, of this place; and for E & W Smith, G A Mebane, J Smith, J & W Lindsay, Cooper & Gowan, J & R Lindsay, Hunt & Gardner, Shelly & Field, T Gardner, T Caldwell & Son, Hanks & Ramsay, Jenkins & Roberts, A C Blum, R T Ashe, D Beard, Finley & Gordon, T Wright, B Bailey, J Rich, and — Turlington, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 24—Brigs Florence from New York, Clarissa from do., Nonpareil from Portsmouth, N. H., Porto Rico, from Providence, R. I., David Duffel from New Bedford; Schrs. Thorn from New York, Dirigo from New Port, R. I., Brilliant from Onslow county, N. C., Margaret Jane from Lake Landing, N. C. 25—Schr. Ann Some's from Philadelphia. 26—Schrs. Jack Downing from Onslow county, Sarah Ann from Shallotte, S. Morris Waln from Philadelphia. 27—Brig Tangier from Matanzas; Schrs. W. H. Hazard from Charleston, Martha from Shallotte. 29—Brig Lydia Farnham from Baltimore, Schr Old Zack from New Orleans. 30—Brig Osage from ——

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws, for Ladies and Children; and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

April 3.—9tf

Fresh Fruit, &c.—Expected this day, by the Steamer Henrietta, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins in Whole, Half, and Quarter Boxes: Currants, Citron, Walnuts, Almonds, Lemon Syrup, Lime Juice, Preserved Ginger, Sardines, Mustard, London Porter, &c., at the Fruit and Toy Store.

W. PRIOR.

April 4, 1848. 9-3w.

House Bell Hanging.—The Subscriber will attend to Hanging and Repairing Bells in Dwellings, &c. He has on hand a large assortment of Bells, Cranks, Springs, and Wire. Having had 22 years' experience he feels confident that he can satisfy those who may employ him. He can be found at the New Hotel, where he is at work. His stay in town will be limited.

ALEX'R DRUMMOND.

Fayetteville, April 3. 9

L. McKELLAR

IS NOW RECEIVING his SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, &c. &c.

—ALSO, ON HAND,—

Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Peas, Northern Potatoes, &c.

April 4, 1848. 9tf

Exotic Plants, &c.

MR. RAMEL returns his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, (particularly the former,) for their liberal purchases at Raleigh and Fayetteville, and respectfully informs them that he has yet on hand a fine collection of all kinds of Flower and Fruit Trees, consisting principally of Camelia Japonicas, Daphne, Tree Pœnies, Aucuba, Crategas, Mahonia, Paulonia, different kinds of Lilacs and Snow Balls, Oleanders, Azaleas, Cape and other Jasmines; Moss, Monthly and Tea Rose Bushes of every variety.

Also, a large collection of Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds, and Bulbous Roots, as Endian's Great Monarch, Aurora Climbing Plants, Asphodellus, Calypso, Borealis, red and white Tuberose, Josephine, Amaryllis, Emperor of China, Narcissus, Hyacynths, Tulips, &c.

His Fruit Trees, consisting of Pears, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Peach, and beautiful Orange Trees, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberry Trees, Strawberry Vines, three kinds of Asparagus, one monthly.

With a great quantity of other Plants and Flowers, of which the relation would be much too long to describe.

As he intends to leave for Cheraw on Wednesday the 5th inst., Ladies and Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call immediately and supply themselves from this splendid collection, as he cannot possibly remain longer in this place.

Fayetteville, April 4.

We are now receiving our **Spring and Summer Stock of**

BOOTS & SHOES,

Consisting of a very large and elegant assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', Youths', and Children's Boots and Shoes, selected with care from the most approved Manufactories, and will be sold very low for CASH.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

April 3, 1848. 9-6w

Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses.

80 BAGS Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. double refined Crushed Sugar,
1000 lbs. double refined Loaf Sugar,
20 hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
Just received and for sale by

COOK & POWELL.

April 4, 1848. 9-3w

Harrison's Columbian INKS.

JUST received and for sale, wholesale and retail, Black, Blue, Scarlet and Red, in No 1 and 2 Stands, in 1, 2, 4, 8 oz., pint and qt. bottles, by

COOK & POWELL.

April 3, 1848. 9-3w

GOOD LIQUORS.

WILLIAMS'S old Rectified Rye WHISKEY, by the barrel only.
Also, a few casks prime Apple BRANDY.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 4, 1848. 9tf

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.

April 3, 1848. 9tf

FISH.

A NEW supply of MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in barrels and half barrels, for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

April 3, 1848. 9tf

PAINTS AND OILS.

A NEW and general assortment, for sale on very favorable terms, by

B. ROSE & SON.

April 3, 1848. 9tf

TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED.

We can consistently state that Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry has been extensively used in the United States for more than ten years; that it invariably cures a recent cough, and that thousands of individuals gradually sinking under the insidious attack of Death's fell emissary—Pulmonary Consumption—have been restored to health, happiness and friends by its use, and are now living witnesses of the wonderful curative power of this remedy.

Swayne's Wild Cherry now hath found thee
'Mid disease's dark'ning gloom,
Peace and pleasure now surround thee,
Leading gently from the tomb.

From the Springfield Express.

Of the thousands of purported curative nostrums now before the public, but very few are found to possess the healing virtues for which they are recommended. Among the latter we are pleased to learn none stand a better test than Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. The afflicted in this vicinity are beginning to use it, and to their joy they find in its use their hopes based upon its recommendations more than realized. The afflicted need not despair. While there is life, there now is hope.

From the Crawford Democrat, Meadville.

We can recommend Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry as one of the most effective and pleasant cures for coughs, colds, or any disease of the lungs now before the public. It is purely vegetable, and is highly prized by all who have ever given it a trial.

Pamphlets can be obtained gratis, setting forth an array of testimony that will convince the most skeptical of the wonderful virtues of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. Call and get one, that all may read. Purchase the medicine, and be cured.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Swayne, at his Principal Office, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia. All Wild Cherry preparations being fictitious and counterfeit without his signature.

☞ For sale by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville, N. C.

COTTON YARNS.

THE subscriber, having become part proprietor of a Cotton Yarn Factory, will be glad to supply his friends and the public, at the lowest price for Cash, or on time for good negotiable Notes, with any quantity of Nos. 5 to 12, of which he will keep a supply at his Bookstore. The article will also be kept at the store of Mallett & Huske, where it will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Cotton or other produce.

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1848.

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my HOUSE and LOT on Dick street, known as the Jas. Baker house. Also, about 120 Acres of Land on the West side of the Wilmington road, about 2 miles from town. Terms accommodating.

C. T. GARDNER.

March 14, 1848. 6-tf

HORSES STRAYED.

STRAYED from the Subscriber's plantation, near Dudley's Depot, Wayne county, on the 22d February, a tolerably large roan Horse, about 12 years old, having one eye, a good Saddle Horse, racks very fast. Also a bay Mare, about 14 hands high, 5 years old, looks like a race mare. The horse was bought from Nathan King, near Fayetteville, and the mare from Wilmington.

JAMES M. McDUFFIE.

March 7, 1848. 6tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 90tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

DUPONT'S Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 2t

NEW BOOKS.

FEAST OF THE FAIRIES, a Christmas Tale, by Jones, 15. Making Haste to be Rich, by Arthur, 10. Bryan O'Lin 50. Sword's Almanac, 25. American Almanac, 1 00. Hart's Great Commission, 1 00. Traveller's Guide, Pocket Map of the U. S. 1 00. Water Cure in America, 50. Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon.

A new assortment of Diamond pointed Gold Pens, in Silver Cases. Just received by

Feb'y 10. E. J. HALE.

COME AND TAKE A LOOK.

THE Subscriber has now on hand and receiving at this time to his, a well selected assortment of Goods in his line, which will be sold low. In part as follows:

Gold pens, silver pencils and thimbles, sponges, fine pocket knives, scissors, razors, steel nut-crackers, [illegible], tweezers, [illegible], [illegible] and pipes, egg [illegible], pocket [illegible], purses, watch guards, common breast pins and rings, needle cases and glass [illegible], brooms, [illegible], tooth, comb, and [illegible] brushes, pocket dressing cases, [illegible], playing cards, pipes, snuff boxes, [illegible], combs, flutes, tambourines, harmonicons, [illegible], lavender, rose and orange water, [illegible] syrups, extract [illegible], [illegible] powder and powder flasks, percussion caps, shot, [illegible] powder, [illegible], &c. &c., besides a great variety of CHILDREN'S TOYS.

—ALSO—

Nuts, raisins, figs, dates, prunes, tamarinds, currants, citron, [illegible], mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, cayenne, ground pepper and ginger, starch, [illegible], pickles, vinegar, [illegible], Guava Jelly, chewing and smoking tobacco, segars, matches, butter and Boston crackers, soda biscuits, crushed and powdered sugar, brown sugar, young hyson, imperial, English breakfast, Oolong, Mixed and Nutmeg Teas. [illegible] CANDIES; an assortment of MALLABLE IRON, for carriage [illegible].

W. PRIOR.

Feb'y 10, 1848. 5tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD.

Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS unslacked. For sale by

H. LEETE.

Nov. 2, 1847. [illegible]tf

D. CASHWELL.

General Agent and Commission Merchant.

Will make liberal Cash advances on Consignments of Flour, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 29, 1847. 81tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

- 150 sacks Liverpool SALT,
- 150 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
- 25 hhds. St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugar,
- 150 kegs Nails,
- 50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
- 5 tons Swedes Iron,
- 150 reams Wrapping Paper,
- 50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
- 25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
- 2½ Dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
- 15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
- 100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
- 50 sides Sole Leather,
- 25 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
- 150 pairs Trace Chains,
- 150 dozen Curry Combs,
- 12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Boxes, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champaign, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—

- 500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
- 100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
- 40 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
- 5 bbls. W. & W.'s Crushed ditto,
- 10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
- 75 kegs Cut Nails, (assorted,)
- 100 reams Wrapping Paper,
- 50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Rowland's Mill and Cross-cut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat. Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for *Cash*, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Aug. [illegible], 1847. 78tf

KRIDER & MALLETT,

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 27 Old Slip,
Corner of Front st. (up stairs.)

Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce, and liberal advances made on consignments.

W. H. KRIDER,
P. MALLETT. } NEW YORK.

REFERENCES.
Rokenbaugh, Conner & Dater,
Ingoldsby, Boisseau & Halsted,
J. G. Dudley & Co.
Stanton, Barnes & Co. 71-3m

LIBERTY POINT HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the House formerly known as the Jackson Hotel, and more recently as the Oregon Hotel, in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general, that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. His table will be supplied with the best fare which our market affords, and his Bar Room with the most choice Liquors—in short, every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all, if he can, he hopes to gain, as well as merit, a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

February 19, 1848. 3-tf

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d inst., my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 24 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, very smiling countenance, stout and likely. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.

NEILL McPHAUL.

Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C.,
Dec. 7, 1847. 93tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries**, consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do, Furniture Prints, fancy do. Mouseline de Laines, Printed Cashmeres, [illegible] Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen, Bleached Shirting, [illegible] do, Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks, Merrimack Stripes, Canton do, Crash, Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking, Corded Skirts, black and col'd [illegible], Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls, 8-4 Mouseline de Laine do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do, Worsted Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts, Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, black [illegible] Silk do, Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread, Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do, Artificial Flowers, some very fine, Silver Wreaths and Boquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

Dec. 24, 1847. 94tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, upon proper application, describing the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $250,000. The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.

July 1847. 71-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 17, 1847. 63-tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 4 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.

April 17, 1847. 60tf

THE Lawyer's Common-place Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Grove's Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

Jan'y 17. E. J. HALE.

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

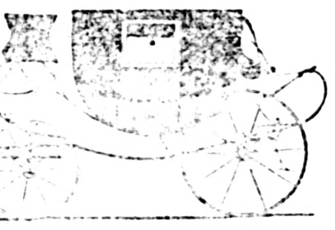
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 95tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed at short notice, on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1848.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving an unusually large stock of articles in his line, comprising a great variety of

School Books

Comprising every used in this part of the State, a large stock of

Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books.

Together with a very cheap and superfine Cap and Letter Papers, Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Red, Black, Blue and Indelible Ink, Scissors, fine Pen and Pocket Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Diamond Pointed Gold Pens, with or without the case, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Ornamental Note Papers, Envelopes, [illegible], &c.

All of which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at his customarily low prices.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. [illegible]

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats composing this Line are:
New Steamer ROWAN, New water Boat.
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above named Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions, and all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 1½ per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

TEAS!

AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Dec. 4, 1847. 92tf

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, June 16, 1847. 63tf

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Jacob Sundheimer and Josiah Maultsby, is hereby and henceforth dissolved by mutual consent.

J. SUNDHEIMER.
JOSIAH MAULTSBY.

Lumberton, March 3, 1848. 5-6w

TYPE & STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY, PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscribers respectfully inform Printers and Publishers, that they are continually adding to their already extensive variety, every description of Book and Newspaper Letter, Ornamental Type, Borders and Ornaments, all of the latest and most approved styles.

Having recently made great improvements in the mode of casting, they are now enabled to give a much better article than formerly, and at a greatly reduced rate. Their assortment of Job and Fancy Letter, Combination Borders and Cuts is unrivalled in this country; and they are determined to spare no expense in adding to their Foundry from time to time every thing new and valuable to the craft.

They keep constantly on hand Printing Presses of every description, and Ink, Chases, Cases, and every article useful or necessary in a Printing Office, which they offer on as good terms as any other establishment.

Second hand Presses, and Type that has been used only in Stereotyping, generally on hand at reduced prices.

Specimen Books will be sent to Printers wishing to make orders, and estimates for Newspaper Offices furnished, if desired.

N. B. Books, Pamphlets, Music, Labels, &c., Stereotyped in a superior manner.

L. JOHNSON & CO.
No. 6, George Street.

Publishers of papers in North Carolina who insert the above advertisement to the amount of five dollars will be allowed that amount in Type, on the purchase of a bill not less than twenty dollars.—One number of the paper to be sent to us within six months from this date. L. J. & CO

February 15, 1848. 5-6w

NEW BOOKS.

THE Drama at Pokerville, by Everpoint, (J. M. Field,) price 50 cts; the Fortunes of Torlogh O'Brien, 25; Festus, a Poem by Philip James Bailey; Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1, 1848.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomastown LIME, for sale by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Jan'y 15, 1848. 98tf

Wanted—40,000 lbs. Tallow.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Tallow, or will mould at the usual rates.

A supply of the above Candles kept by Messrs H. & E. J. Lilly.

ISHAM BLAKE.

November 22, 1847. 90-tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores, No. 3, in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

No prospect of Peace!

BUT the Subscriber would say to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the North with his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

He flatters himself that he has the largest and best assortment that he has offered in this market, and as his motto is "*Cheap for Cash*," keeping in mind the "nimble sixpence," he would say to all who may wish to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his Stock will be found a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth, Plush, Seletz(?), Musk, Coney, & Shetland Seal Fur CAPS.

Also, Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Silk, Coney, Moleskin, and Wool HATS, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner of Market Square.

Oct. 6, 1847. 84tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82-tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for such evidence as will convict the villain who attempted, on Saturday night last, to cut off the baggage from the Stage between Fayetteville and Raleigh, and the same sum for the conviction of any one who may hereafter make a similar attempt.

E. P. GUION.

Raleigh, Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

Paints, Linseed and Sperm Oil,

Varnish, Brushes, Perfumery, and all the most approved PATENT MEDICINES. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb. 10, 1848. 2tf

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

100 oz. Farr's Sulphate of Quinine,

for sale low by

SHAW & GARDNER.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation is now so widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all:

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting in the most agreeable manner, a tone and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. Army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it and recommending the same; he used myself of [illegible] of the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600 Y

DR. CRAIN'S

Spino Abdominal Supporter,
A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT,
FOR SALE BY SHAW & GARDNER,
Sole Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Under the Lafayette Hotel.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN will please call and settle by the first of March next, it being over twelve months since the dissolution of the said firm. No further indulgence can be given.

ALEX. McLAUCHLIN.

Jan. 24, 1848. 96tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS,

At Factory Prices.

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf

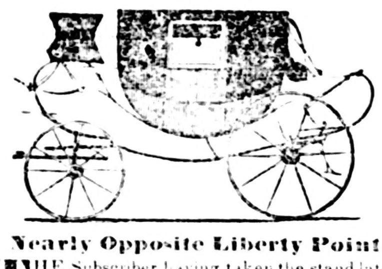
Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles: Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

TIMBER AXES.

COLLINS & Co's Hartford heavy Timber Axes, made to order. For sale by

J. & T. WADDELL.

March 4, 1848. 5-tf

THE safest, surest, and best remedy for the Ague! is always sought for by Fever and Ague sufferers, to rid themselves of their wretched complaint. Yet we find that too many trifle with their health and constitution by trying Ague Pills, Ague Syrup, false and spurious Tonic Mixtures, &c. &c., instead of at once resorting to that old favorite, well-tried, thoroughly proved, sterling, safest, surest, and best remedy,

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,

Which from the beginning of its unparalleled career to this time, a period of over 15 years, has always been warranted to cure.

☞ If the Ague returns within three months after punctually, honestly used, the money will be promptly returned.

Without giving here any of our numerous testimonials, all important facts will be vouched for by the several depositories.

☞ For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale.

March 1, 1848. 5-4m

M. & J. M. ROWE,

BROOM & WOODEN WARE STORE,
No. 63 North Third Street,
One door above Arch, East side,
PHILADELPHIA,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Brooms, Brushes, Buckets, Cedar Ware, Willow and French Baskets, Shoe and Wall Brushes.

☞ Goods packed in the best order for transportation.

MANLY ROWE.] [JOHN M. ROWE.

To Physicians and Country Merchants.

SHAW & GARDNER

ARE receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Pill Hydr.; Hydr. Color. Mit.; Acet. Plumbi; Pulv. Ipecac; Pulv. Jalap; Pulv. Rhei; Pulv. Ip. et Opii; Pulv. Opii; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opodeldoc, liquid and solid; British Oil; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Essence Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon; Laudanum; Paregoric; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Gum Opii; Gum Aloes; Gum Kino, &c.; Sulph. Morphine; Sulph. Quinine; Confect. Senna; Ext. Colocynth Comp.; Ext. Dandelion; Ext. Cicuta; Ext. Belladona; Ext. Butternut; Ext. Jalap, &c.; White Lead; Linseed Oil; Train Oil; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Chrome Green; Chrome Yellow; Black Lead; Putty; Whiting and Window Glass.

Patent Medicines—Swaim's Syrup Wild Cherry, Moffatt's Bitters and Pills; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry; Jayne's Vermifuge, Harlaem Oil, &c. &c.

Which we offer low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Hay street, under new Lafayette Hotel, Store No. 2, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE,
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
—ALSO—
A general stock of Groceries.

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

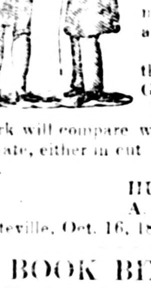
Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 93-1yp

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.



THE undersigned have taken the New Store at the West end of the Lafayette Hotel, and next door to Mrs. McRae's Dwelling, where they will carry on the business of TAILORING in all its branches.

They will always keep the latest fashions for Gentlemen's clothing.

They flatter themselves their work will compare with any Tailoring done in the State, either in cut or workmanship of the garment.

HUGH GRAHAM,
A. J. WOODWARD.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-6m

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Music, &c., bound neatly and with despatch at the Book Bindery of D. R. BELL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Sept. 22. 81-tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76t

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

REMOVED.

WM. G. MATTHEWS has removed from Green street to the North side of Hay street, (in the Hybart buildings,) one door above Wm. C. James & Co. where he would be glad to see his old customers and the public generally, who are in want of CHEAP GOODS, both in the Dry Goods and the Grocery line.

Feb'y 5, 1848. 1601-tf

HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.
Tow Boats B. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late REDUCED RATES.

☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C. will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

This Company has good and sufficient Warehouses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage; and half the usual drayage.

Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commissions.

All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 90tf

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING,
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

J. & T. WADDILL,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with*

- 25 HHDS. SUGAR,
- 200 bags Coffee,
- 60 hhds. Molasses,
- 1900 sacks Liverpool Salt,
- 1600 bushels Alum ditto,
- 5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
- 200 kegs Nails, assorted,
- 60 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

BOOK STORE AND BOOK BINDERY.

(LATE R. W. HARDIE'S.)

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the new corner Store, (known as Kyle's corner,) next door to the Messrs. Lilly, and immediately below the new Hotel, in which he intends to keep, and has now, a large and very valuable assortment of BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, PENS, QUILLS and FANCY ARTICLES, which he respectfully invites the public to examine. The following are part of his Stock now on hand:—

School Books.

Smith's, Adams's, and Pike's Arithmetic; Grigg & Elliot's, and Sanders' Readers, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; Gramshaw's United States and England; Gale's Philosophy; Bullion's English and Latin Grammars; Anthon's Virgil; Pinnock's Greece and Rome; Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar; Frost's American Speaker; Lovell's U. S. do; Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's Geography; First Class Reader; Porter's Reader; Lee's Phisiology; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d and 3d parts; Anthon's Latin Lessons; Anthon's Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Spelling Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, different sizes; Bill Books; Receipt ditto; Bar ditto; with an assortment of very *superior* Pens, Quills, Wafers, and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.

The works of Milton, Byron, Scott, Shelly, Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, Rogers, Elliot, Landon, Thompson, Cook, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Collins, Gray, Beattie, and others. Presentatation Books: The Rose; Ursuline Manual; Christmas Blossom; Odd Fellows' Offering; Charlotte and Elizabeth; Common Prayer; Prayer; Gilt Bibles, small; Father Oswald; Novels; Games; Pictures; Note Paper; Cards; Envelopes; Letter Paper, a *superior kind;* a large assortment of MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; Wrapping Paper, &c.

☞ Send in your Magazines and Pamphlets to BOOK BINDERY. This branch of the establishment will be carried on as before, under the *personal* superintendence (and for some months) assistance of Mr. Hardie.

The subscriber intends to devote his own time to this business. He hopes, by strict attention and promptness, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

N. B. Persons having Books now in the Bindery, may rely on their being ready *very soon.*

D. R. BELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 29, 1847. 81-tf

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State